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# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 29, 1849. For the National Era.

### THE COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTION. No. 2.

Now, let it be supposed that a negro escape from the possession of a person in a slave State, who claims him as his property in a free State, and is able and willing to prove that he purchased him as a slave, and produces a bill of sale, duly authenticated, with a dozen respectable witnesses, that the man was held and considered a slave for a number of years past-does this prove the title of the claimant to the negro as a slave? Not at all. It is prima facie evidence of title only, under the laws of the State from which the slave escaped, and so is the color of his skin! But, as has been shown, this presumptive evidence may be, and not unfrequently is, nullified and rendered nugatory, even in slave States, by proving a descent from a free maternal ancestor.

Again: let it be supposed that a negro escapes from a slave State into a free State; that he passes from a State where the onus of proof of freedom is, by the local law of such State, thrown upon him, and goes into a State where the common law of evidence prevails—where the title to all property is governed and determined upon one and the same principle, and the burden of proof is thrown upon the claimant. The negro admits that he was held in bondage by the claimant, but avers that he was unlawfully held; that he owed no service or labor, under the laws of the State from which he came, to the pretended master, or any other person. An issue is thus made between By the proud conqueror shall the streets be wasted,
Then shall the harp-strings husb; the parties, and the facts must be inquired into by a jury, whose verdict will depend upon the proof produced by the claimant, with the presumption of law in the defendant's favor. For, in the State where the issue will be tried, every man, whatever may be the color of his skin, is prima facie a free man.

A great portion of the slaves in Mississippi and other new Southern States have been purchased in Maryland and Virginia, and by slave-traders been transported and sold to their present owners. If one of these slaves escapes into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, will his owner be able to produce the proof that such negro has not descended in the maternal line from a free ances tor; and if he cannot, does he not fail to establish his title, and must not the negro be discharged as a free man? Certainly this must be the case, o in a Circuit or District Court of the Unite States, and by an impartial jury.

This just and equitable principle of compelling a claimant to establish his title by competent testimony prevails in all civilized communities. It is a principle of the common law. It not only exists in all the Governments of Europe, but in all the States of the Union, in regard to every description of property, with the exception, in the slave States, of a man elaiming property in his fellow-man. Why is it not extended to every case? Can it be possible that there are classes of men too low

to be protected by the ægis of sovereign power? The several States of the Union, and the people within them, are sovereign and independent, with the exception of that portion of their sovereignty which they have delegated to the Government of the United States for the preservation, defence, and security of the whole. They have not in vested Congress with the power to decide what shall constitute property within their limits, nor to define the nature of testimony which shall establish titles. These powers remain unlimited with the States, precisely as they were after the was established.

Without inquiring either into the justice o humanity of the measure, we are compelled to admit that some of the States have exercised their undeniable power to make every man, woman and child, descended from the African race, slaves and, as such, property, unless they can prove that they are free men, women, and children-thus throwing, in this single excepted case, the burden of proof upon the defendant. Other States have decided, with at least equal justice, right, and solemnity, that every man, woman, and child. shall be deemed and held to be free; that man cannot in such States hold as property his fellowman; and that no title to property of any kind can exist, unless sustained by proof by the claim-

The difference of what constitutes property in one sovereign State, and the nature of evidence to sustain the title to such property, and what does not constitute property in another equally sovereign State, and throws the burden of the proof upon the claimant, presents, therefore, the difficulty between the two powers, which neither the Constitution, the law of Congress, nor the decision of the Supreme Court, has been found sufficient to remove. The Southern or slaveholding States seem

demand that the Constitution of the United States shall be so construed and interpreted that these laws, peculiar as they are in relation to negroes, shall extend and be enforced in the non-slave holding States.

There are very few of the citizens of the nonslaveholding States who do not most cordially desire that the Union of the States may be perpetual; but there are, it is believed, still fewer who would consent to surrender, either expressly or by implication, further than has already been done by the Constitution, any portion of their sovereignty, to conciliate the Southern States, either

ereignty, to conciliate the Southern States, either in regard to their fugitive slaves or their representation in Congress.

The Southern States ought to know, they do know, that in the non-slaveholding States the whole system of slavery is detested and abhorred, as being in opposition to the laws of humanity and the principles of the Christian religion. There will be found no sympathy with the claims of the master in a question whether a man is a man, free as his fellow-man to seek and pursue his own interest and happiness by the labor of his hands and the cultivation of his intellect, or whether he is a more animal, a brute, a thing, a chattel to be

est and happiness by the labor of his hands and the cultivation of his intellect, or whether he is a mere animal, a brute, a thing, a chattel, to be placed upon a block, under an auctioneer's hammer, and knocked down, body and soul and spirit, to the highest bidder. The requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed and enforced, but beyond this no Northern man, except he will consent to be ever after deemed infamous, will render aid in delivering up a fugitive slave.

The South say, deliver us our fugitive slaves; the North say, come and take them, and use all the powers you possess under the Constitution, the law of 1793, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. But you will not be permitted to break the peace of the State, nor endanger the lives, liberty, and property of her citizens with impunity! The slaveholders say, under these restrictions we cannot reclaim our slaves, and if you do not aid us by your legislation, we will withdraw from the Union. The South asks too much. It will not be granted—the laws of God and man forbid it. The issue is here made; let it be tried. If it must come at all, it cannot come too soor. But let the South inquire, before they take the last step, what will be their condition if they should again wish to coalesce with the Northern States. Will those compromises of the Constitution be again extended to

them which they were enabled to extort from the North, rather than all should forego the benefits of a central and conservative Government? No, there will then be no compromises. Free men in every State will stand upon an equality of political rowers the conservation in Congress by every State will stand upon an equality of point-cal power—the representation in Congress by twenty-one members for your slaves you will lose—your right to invade the sovereignty of your sister States in search of fugitive slaves will be taken from you, and no obligation will be per-mitted to remain on the other States to suppress your service insurrections. It will be deemed that insurrections can only take place among persons— that property cannot rise up against the majesty

of Government, and your insurrectionary proper-ty must be converted into freemen before you can expect aid in subjecting it to the dominion of your law.

A FARMER. For the National Era. TYRE, OR "THE END OF PRIDE." Ezekiel, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii.

BY ANNIE JONES. There is thy glory, Tyre? The rough wind rushes Over the sounding sea; Chrough fallen columns, lo! the white foam gushes: These desolated rains speak of thes. On sculptured marble fishers' nets are drying,

Their little skiffs are moored Where once proud navies, round thy borders lying, The surface of the deep for miles obscured. Queen of the mighty sea! its spray is weeping Salt tears upon thee now,

And while the distant waves are calmly sleeping, Approaching billows leap to kiss thy brow. Still do the waters greet thee, though for ages The sea bird builds her nest Where the fierce storm infuriate round her rages, Thy shattered palaces her place of rest.

The sea doth still embrace thee! Here reposes The fisher after toil; O'er the wide waves, when night her curtain closes Thither he brings his billow-wrested spoil. How are the mighty fallen! their wrecks of glory This rock is Tyre's mausoleum-read her story-

Then here behold engraved, "The end of Pride."
First turn and read what prophecy unfoldeth— "As upward flows the sea
When the great deep contending waves upholdeth,
So, Tyrus, shall the nations come on thee. They shall destroy thy walls, break down thy towers, Give to the winds thy dust, Sweep off thy beauty, as the wind, spring's flowers, And rend away thy self-sufficient trust.

And those that to the song and tabret hasted,
With sword and shield and helmet forth shall rusb. The isles shall tremble, Tyrus, at thy falling, And when the wounded cry, Then midst the sounds, the sights so dread, appalling, The princes of the sea, their robes laid by, Shall leave their thrones, and clothe themselves with tren

And lowly seek the ground, While the dread ministers of wrath, assembling Shall shake the nations round. Then shall they wall for Tyrus; Queen of glory, Thy dwellers owned the sea; The far-off isles shall quake to hear thy story, And the wide waste of waters mourn for thee."

And thou, oh Trump of Prophecy, Breathe in the saddest sounds that be Lament for Tyre! Lament for Tyre! Lo! how she decks her funeral pyre: Thou merchant of the many isles Are decked with beauty perfectly Senir her fir trees here hath sent, And Lebanon his cedars lent, For oars thou Bashan's oak dost claim, Thine ivory seats from Chittim came, Thou spread'st old Egypt's broidered sail: Blue as the sky, with purple cloud, Thou hang'st above thy covering proud-Such in Elisha's isles are wrought, And such to queenly Tyre are brought; And thus thy gorgeous fleet arrayed, Thou callest seamen to thy aid; Thy choice a skillful race prefers, Zidon and Arvad's mariners; Thy men that wise and mighty be. Are pilots in the midst of thee. Thy calkers, Gabal's ancients are, Thy merchantmen have come from far, Thine army, Lud and Persia's flower; The Gammadims are in each tower; These hang the shield upon the wall, With trophies in thy Capital, And teach thy frowning fortresses A martial beauty to possess.

Tarshish with gold thy domes hath crowned Thy chapiters with silver bound; Here in thy markets are displayed Men chained and fettered for thy trade; Togarmah's house thy stalls have graced With flery steeds from Arab's waste;

And choicest gifts of ivory.

Lo! Syria here brings from her mine, Gems on thy coronets to shine; She brings thee robes whose colors vie With the bright bow that spans the sky; In search of merchandise for thee. Here Sheba's chiefest spices flow, And here her gold and jewels glow Replenished midst the mighty sea, The ships of Tarshish sing of thee:

Alas! its waves shall round thee roar Thy pilots, merchants from afar, With all thy power, thy wealth, shall fall, How shall thy strong foundations shake How shall thy tottering suburbs quake Then shall thy seamen steer away, When terror will not brook delay, In all the forms of anguish stand.

O Tyrus! of the mighty sea. So clear, so mournful, and so strong What crying (in, what crowning wrong) And read with me the sacred lore The servant of the Lord most high Stands looking heavenward yet;

What hath his vision met? List to his voice: "Thus saith the Lord, Bear to the Prince of Tyre this word— Because thy heart is lifted high, And thou hast sail, I am a God, Thou as a vain, weak man shalt die,

Beneath the stern avenging rol; Although thy glittering coffers shine With wealth from farthest realms away, And thou hast deemed thyself divine, Midst thy wide traffic and thy sway, Those mighty men, thy fleets that steer Have brought thee into waters deep, And fortune's varying wind hath veered

And found thee like to one asleep.

Ah! thou wilt wake as those who drown, And grasp at straws amid the tide, While sky and sea upon thee frown, And murmur hoarse, 'The end of Pride.'
Thou sealest up thy sam of crime,
Boasting thy wisdom, vast sublime,
Frond of what thou dost beauty deem,

Amuse thy wind, analysis uream.

In Eden's garden thou hast trod,
And vainly styled thyself a God;
A canopy was spread o'er thee,
That flashed like midnight's starlit sea; For thee earth's beauty grew more fair : But, oh! thy wealth of merchandise
Hath filled thy streets with violence

Hath filled thy streets with violence,
And pitying Heaven hath heard the cries
Of the down-trodden rise from thence.
Therefore from out God's mountain cast,
From midst the flashing stones of fire,
Unaheltered from the fearful blast
Of terrib'e avenging ire.
Prince of the proud and lofty heart!
Thus must thou with thy glory part.
Thy brightness hath corrupted thee,
Thy pride of beauty caused thy shame;
Defiled with thy imiquity,

Defiled with thy iniquity,

Of thee shall earth be cleaned by flame
Midst spicy isles, on far-off waves, Midst spicy isles, on far-off wares,
By streams that roll o'er golden sand,
Low midst the diamond hiding caves,
High on Lebanus summit grand,
The thunder of thy fall shall sound,
White the automissed untions round,
Hear, midst the terror of thy roar,
Tyre of this me shall be no more!"

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BERLIN LETTER. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE PRUSSIAN

BERLIN LETTER.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE PRUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

CONCLUSION OF CHAPTER IV.

Proludes.

Contrary to expectations, the King himself received (March 14) the deputation of the City Councilmen charged with the presentation of the Address. But the answer he gave it was little adapted to satisfy the hopes of even the most modare are the blamed, in an affected, patriarchal around Berlin is boiling and seething, might I not expect from my capital the good example of preserving a temperature nearer the freezing point?"

He mocked the Address and its authors in the expression: "I do not know whether the custom in other Constitutional Governments is to answer in a set speech such an Address; for my part, I prefer to say a few words in a conversational tone." The important part of his answer was substantially as follows: "The proclamation for the convention of the Diet has already been published. The other prayers of the Address can Guly be granted by the Diet, (the old, consultative body.) The gradual development of Prussian liberties could not be hastened without incurring the peril of destroying everything. The good old German system must not be dishonored The organization of the Classes in Prussia and the composition of the Provincial Councils were essentially German, and whoever exerted himself to destroy them placed himself in the greatest danger. The privileges accorded to the prosectors or property were based on a time-honored for property were based on a time-h danger. The privileges accorded to the possessors of property were based on a time-honored principle of Prussian law. As to what concerned Germany, he could say nothing, for its fate did not lie in his hands."

This answer, in which only the servile magistrates of Berlin could find a new evidence of royal grace and favor, and which "drew from them tears of thankful emotion," depressed all excitement, the Government bethtught itself of the hopes of the genuine patriots. It awakened far the expedient of the organization of an unarmed and near a mingled sentiment of indignation and sadness. Of indignation, that men who knew what they wished should have been spoken to like unripe schoolboys; of sadness, over the dark-not intrust arms, were laughed at as they went about with their white and black badges and their ening prespect of a peaceable solution of difficul-ties by an honorable and full recognition of the rights so long withheld from the people.

The convocation of the old General Diet for the 27th April, an unnecessary delay of seven weeks at a period when days were as full of events as ordinary years; and the possibility of the conpertation with the German Diet of some general law on the press for all the German States-these were, with the quadrennial periodicity of the worthless old Diet, the only concessions to which the Prussian Court thought itself forced by the circumstances. It was confident that with the aid of Austria, and, in case of necessity, the vigorous support of Russian bayonets, to gain the mastery of the spirit of Revolution then agitating all promise, many citizens, wearing white scarfs as a

"Austria and Prussia have requested their Federal allies to unite with them in a Council, for the purpose of determining what measures the welfare of Germany, under existing circumstances, demands. This Council will be opened at Dresden on the 25th of March. Both Governments (this means Metternich and Bodelschwingh-Eichhorn) entertain the expectation that in this legal manner they can succeed in effeeting all reasonable reforms demanded by the people, and in securing (not in founding) those institutions through which Germany may be strengthened and elevated to the honorable position which it has a right to occupy in relation to the other nations of Europe." An emphatical threat against all who should attempt by other means to "change the existing legal system in Germany " closed this remarkable manifesto. This official article excited general amazement

The demand by Austria and Prussia, that is, by the Metternich and Bedelschwingh-Eichhorn ministries, of popular confidence in them as promoters of reform, was too much even for the most credulous and loyal. Wonderful coincidence! On the very day of the publication of this article at Berlin, Metternich's system was overthrown at Vienna, by a Revolution which had been anticipated by no one!

Until the 14th of March, the fate of Germany was in the hands of Frederick William IV. The

perfidious delay of the law on the press, the re-political character. The masses were indignant buff given to every petition and address, the dis-because they had been shamefully outraged and buff given to every petition and address, the disbant period of the assembly of the Diet, with the wretched concession of a quadrennial periodicity, the alliance with Metternich to put down the agitation in Germany, the preparations of war against France, the military forces quartered in the capital, which left no doubt that the Government was determined, (to use the words of a letter from Berlin of that date,) " on the slightest commotion, to celebrate a festival of blood, with ball cartridges and bayonets"-all combined to arouse the popular indignation against a system which left Prussia to drift at the mercy of every accident, at a time when she would be placed in a moment at the rudder to direct safely the course of German policy. The disgracefulness of the position was deeply felt by every patriotic heart; and the almost unanimous opinion in Prussia and Common effect the latty March was the one which now took possession of every heart.

While the Government papers preserved entire silence as to the bloody scenes I have related, and one Berlin journal announced that the censorship had prevented it from speaking of them, the Cologne Journal published the following telegraphic despatch of Minister Von Bodelschwingh, which certainly merits a place in the history of that eventful day. the popular indignation against a system which

The communal authorities of Berlin had been

for two years endeavoring to obtain the creation of a civic guard, whose duty it should be to sup-press all street tumults without the interposition of the military. Their prayer had been constantly refused, because the Bureaucracy and the Court feared to intrust the people with any participation in the preservation of order. At this late date, when the city was filled with the highest civic guard, for the preservation of the peace.
This half measure proved a failure. The exasperation of the people against the military was too great. The guards, to whom the Court would eighteen inch long staffs, which the people nick-named "ball paddles." An institution which, had it been introduced at the proper time, would have rendered great service to the cause of order, now served only to wound still more a community asked to content itself with such a mockery of its

On the 15th, a large number of influential citi-

On the 15th, a large number of influential citizens called in a body on the Commandant of Berlin, Gen. Pfuel, and charged on him the necessity of withdrawing the military, adding that, in this event, the well-disposed citizens should be able to preserve order. The Minister, Von Bodelschwingh, was present at the interview, and promised that the soldiers should make no attack, unless the life and the second Germany. The Universal Prussian Journal expressed this confidence on the very day the King But the pickets stationed in front of the palace, and detached from the numerous battalions inside, were not withdrawn, spite of the entreaties of the citizens, and rendered impossible the tranquillizing of the crowds that filled all the neighboring streets and places. At dusk, the crowds began to throw stones at the pickets. This was the signal for the appearance of a body of cavalry from the great gate of the palace, and of the dismay and flight of the crowd. After a few blasts on the trumpet, of the crowd. After a few blasts on the trumpet, both infantry and cavalry charged on the people, who precipitated themselves into the neighboring streets, and sought to shelter themselves behind birricades constructed at the moment. The cry, "To arms," was now heard, although no one in the crowd appeared to be armed. An attempt to break open an armorer's store in Broad street was hindered by the soldiers, who now began to fire freely. Two companies pursued the record fire freely. Two companies pursued the people through the small streets which lead to the arm of through the small streets which lead to the arm of the river. The drawbridges were hastily raised, to prevent farther pursuit. The soldiers shot over the river, killing several men and wounding a large number. The cries of the wounded mingled with the imprecations of rage and vengeance of the unarmed fugitives. The soldiers, imbittered by the exhausting service of the previous days by the exhausting service of the previous days and nights, exasperated by the insults and mock-ery of the crowd, and set on by their officers, committed the most inhuman outrages on the unarmed and the innocent. The same scenes were repeated on a larger scale on the evening of the

16th of March.
All the different accounts agree that during these days the people were entirely unarmed, that the crowds were occasioned solely by the unusual military demonstrations, and that the performance of the promise given by the com-mandant, Pfuel, and the minister, Bodelschwingh, o withdraw the troops, would have prevented all

wis in the hands of Frederick William IV. The whole people offered him the crown of the German Empire for a single word. He did not pronounce it until it was—too late.

A bitter feeling generally prevailed against the King's advisers, who bore the blame of all the hesitations and obstinacy of the monarch. The excitement cannot be said to have assumed a political character. The measurement of the law on the press the rebecause they had been shamefully outraged and shot down by a privileged class of soldiers, without knowing why or wherefore. The insolence of the soldiers, and especially of the guards, had long made them the objects of the popular dislike. The people remembered at last that it also had arms and fists, and that it was a shame not to use them against the arrogance of their uniformed masters. In no city in Europe had the interference of soldiers and gensdarmes with all the amusements of the people been more vexatious than in Berlin. This had been at length pushed to the last extreme, and the sentiment that this could no longer be borne was the one which now took no longer be borne was the one which now took

difference: absolutism which before him had been a system, was with him personal.

Every Prussian remembers well the magical effect of his first appearance before the public, especially on the friends of progrets, who were obliged at a later period to recognise in him the most resolute enemy of their opinions, wishes, and hopes. "Never has a king spoken so!" was the enthusiastic echo of the people to his coronation speech. The deception did not endure long. The expecting people saw in Frederick William IV, the King who should lead it by a smooth road to liberty—that is, to freedom from absolutism. IV, the King who should lead it by a smooth road to liberty—that is, to freedom from absolutism. No people was better prepared or more confidently expected to receive its liberty as a gift from the grace of its princes than the Prussian. The precious boon was destined to come from other hands. Destiny had certainly selected Frederick William IV as the liberator of his people, but he was to become so against his own intention, while his romantic ideas and caprices gradually undermined and destroyed the foundations and bulwarks of absolute monarchy.

and destroyed the foundations and bulwarks of absolute monarchy.

The programme of the wishes of the people was, at the commencement of his reign, very short and very moderate. It did not ask freedom, but only a little more freedom from the eppression and vexations of the police established on cutions, reduction of the military force, din tion of the taxes, and finally fulfilment of the promise of a General Diet made in 1815 by the King, but suffered to lie since that time without hoped or prayed from Frederick William IV. But their hopes and prayers remained unheard and unfulfilled. The King had no predilection in favor of the Prussian bureaucratical system in favor of the Prussian bureaucratical system of the past, but he had just as little for the new lemocratical spirit of the age, that would elevate saw itself threatened in its long-possessed authority by the prominence which the King always sought to give to himself, and anticipated bad consequences from the numerous speeches and dis-cussions of a King who wished to convince as well cussions of a King who wished to convince as well as to command, and who appeared to forget that discussion elicits and authorizes contradiction, and that, in so enlightened an age, the most intellectual man cannot expect to convince sixteen millions of his fellows. The army soon missed the undivided partiality of the former soldier sovereign. Even among the highest privileged classes, the opinion prevailed that the new King was intermeddling dangerously with many a longestablished custom and law; and the German established custom and law; and the Ger princes were so much the more dissatisfied uneasy, as the King was not only capricious, but

princes were so much the more dissatisfied and uneasy, as the King was not only capricious, but oppressed their insignificance by his overweening personal vanity and his intellectual accomplishments. The demogratic party was also undeceived. It soon saw that this King, who, standing above all parties, wished to rule all of them, and lead and form them after his personal views and caprices, was making great efforts for the reconciliation of contradictions—impossible even for a King. His favorite expression, "free people, free princes," indicated at one and the same time the arbitrary royal pleasure in a kingdom instituted "by the grace of God," and the independence and freedom of action of a politically mature people. He was seeking to square the circle, to give without losing. He wished to grant important rights to the people, or rather to the orders of the people, without thereby relinquishing or even diminishing a single one of the old prerogatives of the absolute royalty. He wished to please everybody, and displeased all because he did enough for nobody. Frederick William IV stood alone with his

posed to be hostile to the old mechanical bureaucratic system, and to have always been in opposition to his father and brothers. He was thought
to be intellectual, accomplished, and witty, and to
represent the free-thinking and intellectual party,
in contrast with the dull, rules and articles loving
bureaucracy; to love to speak out freely, instead
of never communicating with his people; to prefer
the openness of publicity to the reserve of secrecy. All this was true. Frederick William IV
loved freedom—but he loved it for himself alone,
"as a valuable privilege of kings." This was the
difference: absolutism which before him had been
a system, was with him personal. mencement of the year 1848. The sphinx of the revolution laid before him her enigma. He hoped to be able to give the answer with the power of an unweakened throne. He could not maintain his resolution. At the moment of the crisis, Frederick William IV failed to himself. The word "Constitution" escaped from his line. A sevibled "Constitution" escaped from his lips. A scribbled sheet of paper was henceforth to intervene be tween him and his people, and to govern them both by its paragraphs. All that he had so often announced in the fanaticism of his absolutist opinions, all his emphatic speeches, and the tenor of all his acts, was to be formally contradicted or recent discussions. His God, whom he had always declared the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about the giver of all his power had as it seemed about them eradicate moral evils from their own land; them eradicate moral evils from their own la the giver of all his power, had, as it seemed, abandoned him. In the bitter moments of the last two days before the 18th of March, he had to hear not

> SPEECH OF THE HON. W. L. SHARKEY, President of the Southern State Convention.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Whilst I sincerely thank you for the honor you have con-ferred of me, I regret that the important duty was not assigned to some one more competent than myself. I dissemble not in declaring that

this honor was not expected by me, and hence feel more embarrassed in addressing you. The subject of your contemplated deliberations The subject of your contemplated deliberations is an important one: nothing less than a question involving in its consequences the liberty of this peeple—perhaps directly or remotely the liberty pf other nations. I trust that you will approach it dispassionately—that you will lay aside your party predilections, and meet it, not as politicisms, but as patriots—as statesmen. We had flatfered ourselves that the capacity of man for self-government was no longer a subject of doubt. We have boasted of ours as an example of a free government, based on an enduring of a free government, based on an enduring foundation. I trust it may prove so, but events of recent occurrence seem to forebode danger. The convocation of this assembly—the intense interest manifest in every countenance here, are proofs that there is cause of alarm. For a time we have been prosporous and happy under a free government; but that time, in the great history of man is but a brief space, a mere point. The page of history is yet fresh which records our ex-istence as a nation of freemen. Scarce has the stain of revolutionary blood, shed for liberty, faded from the face of the land, before it has been found accessary for the land, before it has been found accessary for the people of the South to prepare to check threatened aggression. And whence this danger? No foreign foe threatens us. Our countrymen, our brothers, are arrayed against us in civil strife. They seem to forget that they are allied to us by the most sacred ties, and to forget the value of the Union. Blinded by the boison of fanaticism they seek to shrides by the poison of fanaticism, they seek to abridge our constitutional rights in the enjoyment of our property, under the mask of false humanity. If the right to do so was unquestionable, in Chris-tian charity it should be asserted without inflictthereby relinquishing or even diminishing a single one of the old prerogatives of the absolute royalty. He wished to please everybody, and displeased all because he did enough for nobody.

Frederick William IV stood alone with his fanciful plans. He had no men about him who comprehended them, and understood how to reduce them to practice with energy and a practical knowledge of the wants of the age. The old system had produced officers, but no statesmen—serviceable machines, but no characters. The King's fancies and caprices found obedient executors in those about him, while the good thoughts that often lay at the bottom of them were not appreciated. No weight of personal character was found in his officers, which might have influenced the King. He soon learned to set his own views and power above everything else on earth. The love of freedom from restraint of every kind, the hatred of all pressure from without, sat on the throne of Prussia. The error was, that the Christian King did not lay to heart the saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian What you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them? He remembered only the commendation of the Apostle type of the sale was an adventure of the say the saying of Christian Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian Christian King did not lay to heart the Saying of Christian C

should take the testimony of both workman and supplyers, and recommend measures for the promotive of the proThe Camufil thought that the time had are any to make the 
most of the power which he held from "the great 
provided to act with bodiness, and to show the world 
how the Pressian Government deals with the promotive of diorder. A large flower in finantry 
motive of diorder. A large flower in finantry 
motive of diorder is an any proposed to the 
shriding and terrified crowds through the Branadenburg gast in the city. He, the principal 
set strets, the palace, and the palace square, were 
in on the open square by the gast. No summon 
a way given to disperse, but the soldiers rode at 
conce on the pools. Women received severe asthe rest to or were tracked more 
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was given to disperse, but the soldiers rode at 
conce on the pool. Women received severe asthe rest to or were tracked more 
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the branch of the Spire river was ruleds. Such 
the sold of the providence to be the principal figure 
to be the branch of the providence to be the principal figure 
to be the providence o drama, an secident hurries him to the act, which indeed is no longer that of his free will.

None of his hopes had been realized. Popularity, the dearest wish of his heart, had flown, since freedom had no more to hope from him. None of his creations, his laws or institutions, with which he thought to serve the cause of true freedom and humanity, contented his contemporaries. To some, they appeared like a single drop of water given to quench a devouring thirst—to others, use-less extravagances and concessions. The fearful consciousness of his isolation came over him, and found vent in that melancholy expression in his speech of 1847, that he himself knew how to renounce all hopes of obtaining the gratitude of his people. And the self-same man who placed his people. And the self-same man who placed his people, And the self-same man who placed his people. And the self-same man who placed his people, and the self-same man who placed his people, and the self-same man who placed his obedient servant of a Metternich. He thought ten million subjects, was, "out of reverence," the citizens of any of the States. They were distinguished for their prowess in many a hard-fought battle, but now they are to-be told that restrictions must be imposed on their right to enjoy the conquest. Can we, should we, yield the fruits of our valor, and surrender with it our constitutional right of equality? Congress cannot say, that if we go, we must leave our property of the Southern States, is in effect to exclude the people, and appropriate the constitutional right of equality? Congress cannot say, that if we go, we must leave our property of the Southern States, is in effect to exclude the people, and appropriate the constitutional right of equality? Congress cannot say, that if we go, we must leave our property of the Southern States, is in effect to exclude the people, and appropriate the constitution of the Constitution. It is vain to take the pleasure of giving a surprise to the people of the Southern States, is uneffect to exclude try to the Northern States. Such a power is not possessed by a Government possessing sovereignty; it could not be rightfully exercised even by a monarchy. The property of the South consists mostly in slaves, and to interdict its use on our own soil, would not only be unjust, but an arbitrary violation of the Constitution. It is vain to talk of our right to the Territories, if we may be described in the constitution of the constitution. be deprived of the means of enjoying those rights.

The mere soil is nothing; it is the use that we may make of it which renders it valuable. As well might Congress interdict the use of any other property there. If it can exclude a slave, it may exclude a horse or an ox. We do not derive the right to hold either from the Constitution. That instrument is but subservient to their use. But why is it that we must be deprived of this privilege? Because, say our Northern brethren, slavery is a moral and a political evil. Who has the right to determine that it is so? Let into the wide field of ethics, and regulate our moral conduct? That is a question for our conscience. Morality is twin sister to religion; they are as inseparably allied as cause and effect; the power to regulate one necessarily implies the power to regulate the other. Is it possible that, in defiance of the guards in the Constitution, days before the 18th of March, he had to hear not only the accusing voice within his own breast, but also the bitter reprosches of his brothers, and especially of that one to whom he had solemnly promised before God to transmit the crown of Prussia is absolute in its prerogatives as he had received it. In these two days he must have suffered the most exquisite mental tortures. fered the most exquisite mental tortures.

A mincle alone could extricate the King of Prussia from his perilous position, and cheat the waiting Nemesis of the sacrifice. But the age of W. B.

told that your religion is a moral evil, and must be exterminated; for, if Congress has the right to legislate on the ground of moral evils, "to this complexion must it come at last." But who has a right to say that it is a political evil? We do not a right to say that it is a political evil? We do not a right to say that it is a political evil? find such a doctrine inculcated by the Constitution. Congress may decide on questions of ex-pediency within the range of the delegated pow-

pediency within the range of the delegated powers; but that cannot be a political evil, within the range of its legislative power, which is secured to the citizen and prohibited to Congress. Congress has no power to say that constitutional rights are political evils. To that body, nothing is a political evil which is secured to the States or to the People. Moral and political evils are themes which open wide fields for investigation; and if Congress may occupy them as the groundwork of Congress may occupy them as the groundwork of its action, the Constitution is worthless. Instead of a limited, we have an unlimited Government. If the People, the fountain of power, should determine that a political evil exists, they may apply the remedy, but it is not with Congress. This political and moral evil, it seems, is exclusively in the South; and those who have determined it to be so, and wish to eradicate it, reside in the North. As sovereign States, we have the power to judge of and to correct moral and political evils within our limits. We ask not the interference of the North to correct our morals or our institutions. We do not intrude upon them; but only demand to be permitted to an equality in the only demand to be permitted to an equality in the enjoyment of our common property. Congress, it is true, may establish a government in the Territory; but that government must be founded in equality. It must protect the property of the common owner, as well as his person. Whether this power is derived under the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, or whether it is derived from the power to acquire territory, or the war and treaty-making power, is not material; it must be exercised so as to preserve inviolate every principle of the Constitution. But in the efforts to exclude our property from that Territory, another false doctrine is promul-gated, which is equally disastrous to us. We are told that, as slavery was prohibited by the laws of Mexico, we cannot take slaves there without the

authority of a law permitting it. This is the doc-trine of a class of politicians in our country who look no further than the surface of the law. If passed over as harmless; but it is also the doc-trine which has been unceremoniously promul-gated by a member of the Supreme Bench. We could overlook the groundless fallacies of a few politicians; but when the sanctuary of the Bench is perverted, and its influence thrown as an element into the exciting cause of malcontent and strife, there is just ground of complaint. If this could be a judicial question in any shape, that was the tribunal before which it might come. With the decision, the American People would have rested satisfied.

Quiet would have been restored. It was a

Quiet would have been restored. It was a great constitutional question, and on such questions the People of the United States have been taught to look to the decisions of the Supreme Court with veneration; but they have not been accustomed to having them promulgated in advance, and are startled at thus seeing them. The effect is almost as injurious to us as a decision regularly pronounced, because it has deterred the South from an equal participancy in the Territories, whilst it has emboldened the North to persist in its efforts. It has caused one party to believe that it was right, and the other to fear that it was wrong. From position, it has made "the the ileast canalization opinion in Prasis and Germany, after the 14th March, was that, while canalization of the control opinion opinion of the control opinion opi

# THE TERMS.

We again call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the "Terms" of the Era: "Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sends two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for i

A subscriber sends us five dollars for three new subs bers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the proposition Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends u three new subscribers on the same terms, presuming that we will not object. Certainly not. The only difference between these cases, and those in which subscribers pay their moneys to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure to interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them, by multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for

will bear in mind that, by a little exertion, he may secur

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

### THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

Owing to the failure of the paper ordered for the Friend of Youth, and to other causes which it is needless to mention, we are requested by the editor of that journal to announce that it will not appear till next week. When once started, the paper will be punctual in appearance.

NEW ENGLAND, by G. W. Putnam, will appear in our next.

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT, it will be per ceived, is furnishing us with two series of papers-one presenting, in numbers every other week, a vigorous historical sketch of the late Prussian Revolution-the other, consisting of letters, on the alternate weeks, on current events, and the general condition of Europe. On the outside of the Era this week the reader will find Chapter 5th of the Historical Sketch.

ADDRESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE SHARKEY .- At the request of a Southern friend, we publish this week the address of Chief Justice Sharkey of Mississippi, on taking the chair as President of the Convention lately held in that State on the subject of Slavery. We do so cheerfully, as we like to present both sides of every important question, convinced that this is the best mode of advancing the interests of Truth, and keeping alive among our friends a spirit of toleration.

The address is calm, concise, and vigorous, but some of its positions, in our judgment, are very erroneous, nor do we think its reasoning, so far as it is designed to prove the want of power over Congress in the Territories conclusive. And certainly we can find nothing in it that can justify Mississippi in severing her connection with the Union, should Slavery be excluded from the

We had intended to comment at some length on an address emanating from a source so distinguished, but other topics occupy so much space that we cannot find room for anything on the subject but this brief notice.

### THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

Although a heavy Emancipation vote was given at the late election for members of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Kentucky, yet, owing to the combined influences of the Whig and Democratic parties, not a single Emancipationist was elected. Five-sixths of the voting population of the State are non-slaveholders, but every member of the Convention, we believe, is a slaveholder, and represents the Slaveholding Interest. What a striking illustration of the power of this Interest, and of the subjugation of the masses of the People to its rule.

It was expected that, after such a demonstration, the agitation of the Slavery Question would be put to rest, and the Convention, being all of one heart and one mind, would proceed with great calmness and decision to take security against its recurrence. But, the question will not be put to rest. The Convention is just as much excited and distracted on the subject, as if it were not entirely composed of pro-slavery men. As there are degrees of grace, so, there are de grees of depravity. The members are divided among themselves, some seeking to impose irrevocable bondage upon the State, others being anxious to still agitation, but to arrange the ques tion in the new Constitution so that, should the way be at some distant period opened for Emancipation, the People might be at liberty to act for

The discussion has taken a wide range, en bracing the economical, political, and moral bear ings of slavery. By some, it is conceded that in itself it is an evil, though Emancipation would be a greater. By others, it is strenuously contended that it is a blessing to the slave, though an inconvenience to the master. Others hold that it is a blessing to white and black, indispensable to the wealth and refinement of the former and the well-being of the latter. Some admit that no sanction for it can be found in the Holy Scriptures, but more argue that it is a Divine institu tion, existing under the guaranties of Holy

The ultra men, assuming that slaves are prop erty in every sense of the word, protest against all projects for infringing the rights to this prop perty, as involving essentially the rankest inju tice; and they appeal to the Declaration of Inde pendence, which asserts the inalienability o the right of property; nay, they appeal to natur itself, in whose book, they say, they find the origin of all property, anterior to human constitutions and laws! Mr. Weissenger, one of the editors of the Louisville Journal, and opposed to all pro jects of Emancipation, shrewdly remarks concern

"While they speak thus, they seem to be en-ely unconscious that any other application can made of the principles they proclaim than that be made of the principles they proclaim than that which it suits them to make. They seem entirely to forget that an application was made of those principles, during the summer, which drove the State from its propriety."

In other words, they forget that the right of man to himself is the great central right, without which there can be no other human right. Deny this to a man, and what becomes of his right to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness? But, by the law of Nature, every man has the owner ship of himself. Let Mr. Weissenger or Mr Wickliffe point out the charter by which this right is conferred on him, and he indicates the charter that confers the same right on his slaves. Can Human Law extinguish this right in Mr. Wickliffe, and make him the property of Mr. Weissenger? Undoubtedly, if it can extinguish self-ownership in the slaves, and make them the property of Mr. Wickliffe. But, if Human Law can do this, then, so far from being a transcript, it is a transgression, of the Law of Nature, and the rights of property it creates, are disowned by Nature. To be consistent, these men who plead for the natural right of holding slaves as property must either deny that slaves are human be or show their authority from the Creator of all

for reducing them to chattelship. But, we did not intend to prove self-evider truths: our object was merely to give an outlin of the course of debate in the Kentucky Con

proposition, providing that, whenever any specific amendment to the Constitution were adopted by a majority of each of the two Houses of the Legislature, it should be submitted to the People at the next election for members, and, if a majority of all the electors of the State voted in favor of it it should be referred to the next Legislature, and if a majority of each House should approve of it, it should be again submitted to the People at the ature, when, if again sustained by a maj hould become law-provided, however, that the article concerning slavery should never be changed, unless by a vote of two-thirds of each House

by a vote of a majority of the People, at two suc

The proposition is one of many introduced the Convention, showing the anxiety of the slaveholders to deprive the People virtually of the power of altering their Constitution, especially in respect of slavery.

On the same day, Mr. Meriwether, from the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and Slaves, reported a series of provisions relating to slavery, of which we present a summary The General Assembly to have no power to emancipate the slaves, already in being, or who

shall be born of slave mothers, without the consent of their owners, or paying them a full equivalent in noney; and masters to have no right to emancipate their slaves, without provision for their reoval from, and against their return to, the State-To have power to prevent the importation of slaves as merchandise into the State; to provide

v law for the removal of all free negroes and lattoes now in the State. To be obliged to pass laws making it felony

punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for any free person of color to immigrate into the State, or, once emancipated, to remain in the State

The Convention then went into Committee on the Whole on the propositions of Mr. Turner, the special order, to prohibit in the Constitution the importation of slaves as merchandise. Mr. Turner, the gentleman concerned in the unfortunate affair with Cassius M. Clay, spoke at length in support of it. The price of slaves would not be increased by this prohibition, so that the man of moderate means could still supply himself with what slaves he wanted. Prohibition had worked well economically, the capital of Kentucky having greatly augmented underly the policy. Her traders, instead of bringing worthless negroes, the refuse of other States, into her limits, brought back cash for their droves. No one need fear that the slaves already in the State would not mul-

tiply fast enough. They were a species of property, too, which at best yielded but small profit. "There is about sixty-one millions of dollars' worth of slave property in Kentucky, which produce less than three per cent profit on the capital invested, or about half as much as the moneyed capital would yield. But suppose the net profit capital would yield. But suppose the net pront to be three per cent, it is a proposition that is susceptible of demonstration, that it is not our interest to increase this property. I have made a little calculation, which I will submit to the Committee; and, I believe, if there be any error in it it will be found on the side of making slave labor it will be found on the side of making slave labor more valuable than it really is; and, by that calcu-lation, I cannot make the profit to be more than 3 per cent. There are about two hundred thousand slaves in Kentucky. Of these, about three-fourths are superannuated, sick, women in a condition not profitable for labor, and infants not able to work, who yield no net profit. Show me the man who has forty or fifty slaves upon his estate, and if there are ten out of that number who are valuable and available, it is as much as you can expect. But my calculation allows you to have three-fourths, that are barely able to maintain themselves, to pay for their own clothing, fuel, house-room, and doctor's bills. Is there any gentleman room, and doctor's bills. Is there any gentleman here, who has a large number of slaves, who will say that they are more profitable than that? I do not believe there is one. Well, then, we have the one-fourth left. This leaves fifty thousand loborers, and I put the value of their labor at sixty dollars each per annum. This will produce three dollars each per annum. This will produce three millions of dollars annually. But from this you must deduct at least twenty dollars per head for raiment, food, house-room, and doctor's bills, and that amounts to a million of dollars. Is this detion too little? Is there any individual here who will say that a grown, working negro does not cost his master, leaving out of the question what he steals from him and sells at the nearest

town—is there any one that will say that an average expense of twenty dollars for this class of slaves is too small an estimate? This, then, will make a million of dollars, and there will be only a profit of two millions left. You must also de duct about five per cent. from the value of all the slaves for deaths, which leaves the net profit on the capital of sixty-one million of dellars about one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand, much as the moneyed capital would yield; and this valuation is a very liberal one for the slavery importation side of the question—as every one must acknowledge who has had any experience in the matter. This estimate is at least a fair one, applied to the part of the country where live, and I believe that slave property is as wel man may have upon his farm only such slaves as are able to work. He may have no women or children among them, and he will in such case make a little more profit. But if you take the

be as I have stated.

"Well, then, in a pecuniary point of view, as a mere calculation of dollars and cents, if I am right in my estimate, it is not our interest to inve more capital in slave property. It is against the interest of the Commonwealth to do it manifestly so, if I am right, or anywhere near right."

whole slave property together, the average will

Mr. Turner proceeded to show that this specie of "property" was destined to become less valua ble in all the border slave States, owing to the fa cilities of escape afforeded to the slaves, and, in this connection, made the following admission, re

markable, as coming from a pro-slavery man: "Now, I make use of one observation which probably, some gentleman may take exception to I say, there is no man living, that sees in the han of Providence what I see, that does not perceive that there is a power at work above shove all human institutions, and one that wil yet prevail, even in Virginia, Maryland, and Ken Yes, there is a power at work which i above all human power, and one which we cann

"I do not say that I desire this; but that it i coming—that it is as steadily marching upon u we do not know when it will come is perfectly certain, from the evidence around us; and, should we go on investing our capital in this proper ty, we shall find this to be the case. Why, sir, in the State of Maryland, there is already a great diminution in the value of that kind of property I do not say that there is a positive diminution in the State of Virginia, but it ceases to increase to the extent that it did formerly. The shadow upon the sun-dial is advancing sufficiently to show that this is not growing or increasing in that State: at all events, that the increase is not State; at all events, that the increase is not so great as in time past. And the same thing has already commenced in Kentucky; and this proceeds from the power which we cannot resist. We may tie it up—I desire that it should be restricted by whatever legislation we may adopt upon that subject—but when the Deity has sent forth his fiat that this institution is to case, it will

ease, and no human effort can arrest #." In another part of his speech, Mr. Turner d nounced the importation of slaves from other states as identical with the African slave trade and said that almost every slave State, except per haps Arkansas and Texas, was making "negro

aising a business to obtain a living by." "You see almost every slave State, except probably Texas and Arkansas, are making negro raising a business to obtain a living by. It may be said that wheat is the staple production of Virginia; but I say that negroes are the staple production in reality. As to Tennessee, I am told that there was not a man elected to the Legislature who was not along the staple production in reality. man elected to the Legislature who was not pledged to support a measure against bringing any more slaves into the State. Now, what kind of slaves shall we get here? Shall we get those fine, honest servants, that we want to intrust with our property, or shall we get these scape-gallowses, rogues, and rascals, forced upon us, not only ready to steal and burn our property, but to contaminate those we have already?"

Can these things be, and not excite our specie horrer? Mr. Turner, be it remembered, is s slaveholder, and a pledged enemy to every scheme of emancipation, but he appeals to every member of the Convention for the truth of his statement that the staple production of Virginia is negross-that almost every slave State, except Arkansas and Texas, "is making negro raising a business to live by." Breeding human beings, made in the image of God, to sell in the shamble "to make a living by !" And shall a country in which such enormities are practiced escape retribution? Has God forgotten any of his children? Let us hear what Mr. Turner thinks of

this detestable American slave trade. this detestable American slave trade.

"The whole civilized world has turned its back upon the African slave trade; even Portugal it now coming into civilization and Christianity upon this subject, if I may be allowed the expression; she is placing herself by the side of England, and of France, and of all the enlightener unations of the earth. And what is there in the African slave trade that is worse than to go into another State and to bring slaves from theme tearing methers from their children, separating hasbands from their wives, without any offeno charged against them; driving them along it

placed in a more elevated scale than they occu-pied before. But nearly all of Christendom—and pled before. But nearly all of Christendom—and the residue is coming in—have denounced this traffic, and put those who are engaged in it upon a footing with those who are guilty of the worst crimes that can be committed against humanity. They refuse them an honorable death, but hang them as robbers and pirates, and the committ of high treason."

Mr. MERRIWEATHER dissented from the position that there was no difference between the African and American slave trade, but he remarked, "I will go as far as any individual to suppress the slave trade with Africa and the slave rade between the States too.

The subject was resumed the next day in Committee of the Whole. Mr. C. A. Wickliffe remarked that he thought the question of slavery had been settled at the ballot-box-a discussion on its merits would much better suit the latitudes north of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Dixon said, if it were an original ques

tion, he would go against the introduction of slavery; but as it already existed in Kentucky, in view of all the circumstances of the case, he held it to be good. Mr. Turner concurred with him, remarking

that, under the circumstances, he believed slavery n Kentucky a blessing to both races "Mr. Clarke.—At a proper time I shall propose as a substitute for the fifth section of the report of the committee, that every citizen of this State shall be allowed to bring slaves into the State for

his own use.
"I am not unwilling to declare here, before the State and the world, that I believe that slavery, as it exists in the slave States of this Union, elevates the character of the white race, its dignity and its morals; and I trust that we shall frame a Constitution that will perpetuate slavery in this

State for all time to come." Mr. Clarke had evidently just risen from the perusal of Ellwood Fisher's pamphlet.

Mr. Stephenson was opposed to the proposi of Mr. Turner. He desired equal rights; every man should have the privilege of buying slaves where he could-but he was opposed to "the traffic in human blood."

Mr Talbott would say to the gentleman from Madison, (Mr. Turner,) that he held slavery to be " neither a sin nor a moral evil," and was prepared to prove that it was justified and approved by the Scriptures themselves.

"Mr. Turner.-I do not understand the teachings of the Gospel as justifying this institution as it stands, and I never will advocate what I do not believe. The mission of the Apostles and Patriarchs of old was of a spiritual character. I related to things of another world. They did not come here to interfere with the things of Ti-berius or of Cusar. They came not to interfere with temporal prosperity; and it does not appear to me that any argument in justification of the institution of slavery, as it now exists, is to be found in the sacred writings. Still, I believe slavery, as it exists in the State of Kentucky, is a yery, as it exists in the State of Reindedy, is a good institution. I do not intend to attack it.

"Mr. Bullitt.—I differ from my honorable friend from Henderson; I am prepared to maintain that slavery is neither a moral nor a social evil, but a positive advantage to the white population, and no injury to the black."

Mr. Meriwether thought that, should the Legislature, as was proposed by some, be prohibited from preventing the importation of slaves as mer-

chandise, it would endanger the Constitution with the People. any power at any time to legislate on the ques

tion of slavery in any form. "Mr. Garfielde.—I rise to express the opinion that the resolution of the gentleman from Madi-son should not be laid on the table, as suggested son should not be laid on the table, as suggested by some here. There are a couple of literary gems in embryo here, twin brothers, that I would like to see developed to this house. The first is the political, philosophical axiom that slavery is a moral blessing to both the slave and his master, and a political blessing to the Commonwealth. The second is, the divine axiom that the Being The second is, the divine axiom that the Bein who descended from heaven to free mankind from the shackles of sin came also to assist in riveting and fair opportunity will be granted for the development of both these principles, so entirely new and strange as they are."

After all, there is some heterodoxy in the Con-Mr. Root wished the question settled upon som

"The Emancipation party in Kentacky is no only respectable, numerous, and intellectual, but its voice must and will be heard. In my section of the country, no man believes in incorporating the gradual emancipation system in the Constitu-tion; but there are divers men, some of our most distinguished men, and slaveholders too, who look forward to the period when Kentucky shall be indeed redeemed and disenthralled by the irnatters not whether it comes in ten, fifteen, twenty, or even a thousand years, they desire that our policy shall look forward to the period when Kentucky shall be redeemed. when Kentucky shall be redeemed—when she shall possess within her borders a numerous body of free laborers—and when we shall be in fact a free State. I desire to be heard upon some branch, at least, of the principles of the law of 1833. Are we, who have stood by the law of 1833, we who have battled for it for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and in short, is the policy and principles contained in that law, now to be abandoned because a little junt of immediate Emancipationists or Abolitionists choose to occupy ground that nearly the entire State has occupied for sixteen years? Are we to be

State has occupied for sixteen years? Are we to be driven from any position because our enemies get upon our platform? Are we desirous to make Kentucky the great slave mart of the United States, because the immediate Emancipationists choose to get on the platform on which we stood fairly, clearly, and quietly, until the last Legislature choose to lay violent hands on that sacred law?" The following day the subject again came up n Committee of the Whole, and the questio being taken on an amendment moved by Mr. Nuttall, to allow any citizen of Kentucky the right to import slaves for his own use, it was carried!

The discussion was then continued by M Guthrie President of the Convention. Like the rest of the speakers, he diverged from the particular subject before them, to debate the general question of slavery. He said :

"The gentleman from Madison says we are not able to pay for Emancipation—that we are not able to pay even the interest on the debt that would thus be created. That may be all very true; but this Government, this State, I trust, it to exist for centuries, and how this thing may be hereafter, no man can tell. There is a time who hereafter, no man can tell. There is a time when slavery will cease. The Indian has receded before the Saxon, and still recedes. In the march of population, when white labor becomes cheaper and crowded, slave labor will yield to it. And the day will come, when thus depreciated in value, and some country to which they may be sent is found, it may be the desire of those who shall come after us, to free their slaves, and to do it without a resort to revolution. And when that without a resort to revolution. And when that day shall come, I wish them to act as in their judgment is right; but I also desire to indicate to day shall come, I has also desire to indicate to them in this Constitution that the foundation of this Government is laid in justice, and that property acquired under its sanction is not to be invaded without compensation to the owner. I am not one of those who propose to provide in this Constitution for the perpetuity of slavery. I recognise the principle that every people have a right to form their own Government, and to change, after, or modify it, as they may deem the interests of society to require; and whenever those who may come after us shall desire so to do, I shall rest content that they in their judgment shall do what they deem right upon this and upon all other subjects. Therefore, I do not expect in this Constitution to make slavery perpetual, and beyond the reach of those who shall come after us."

Mr. Dixon took exception to some of these re-Mr. Dixon took exception to some of these re-marks: he held that slavery existed by contract etween the slave and the holders of slaves and the faith of contracts was inviolable. He argued strongly against every form of emand-tion and thus disposed of the scheme of Col-

"All the slaves are to be made free, and after having served three years are to be sent to Libe-ris, and the expense of their removal to be paid "All the slaves are to be made free, as

chains, as if they were beasts of prey? Is it not a scene that human nature revolts at the sight of? Is it not a scene that no man, unless he is determined to engage in this traffic, can look upon without feelings deep and powerful? But what is there in the African slave trade which makes it more excusable? There, by the laws of war, as practiced among those barbarians, prisoners are brought in and sold as slaves. Well, the captor has a right to the life of his prisoner, according to their laws of warfare. He may kill him if he pleases. I am no apologist for this; but it is inflicting upon him a weaker punishment. There is suffering, to be sure, upon the passage; and there is suffering experienced by those whom we send out to Africa, but when they arrive here they get the benefit of civilization; they are placed in a more elevated scale than they occupied before. But nearly all of Christendom—and the vagabond and the pauper, mingled together in one common mass, what will be their condition when you have got them there? Will they have houses to shelter them? None. Lands to cultivate? None. Implements of husbandry? None, nothing but six months' provision, and after that starvation, ruin, desolation, staring them in the face, meeting them at the very threshold of their new home. This is the plan of those who are the advocates of this system of emancipation Sir, it cannot be done. It will not, ought not to

### For the National Era. OUR STATE.

The South land hath its fields of cane, The Prairie boasts its heavy grain And sunset's radiant gates unfold On rising marts and sands of gold. Rough, bleak, and cold, our little State Is hard of soil, of limits straight; Her yellow sands are sands alone, Her only mines are ice and stone From anumn frost to April rain, Too long her wint r woods complain

From bedding flower to falling lead

But on her rocks and on her sands And stormy hills, the school-house stands And what her rugged soil denies, The barvest of the mind supplies Thetreasures of our Commonwealth Arefree, strong minds, and hearts of health. And more to her than gold or grain,

Thecunning hand and cultured brain Forwell she keeps her ancient stock-Thestubborn strength of Pilgrim Rock; Andstill maintains, with milder laws And elearer light, the Good Old Canas Norheeds the skeptic's puny hands, Norfears the blinded bigot's rule,

# SLAVERY AND CALIFORNIA - THE NEW YOR TRIBUNE.

While near her church-spire stands the school!

PERSONALITIES. The Nen York Tribune of the 26th has a long article in reply to our comments in last week's Era, upon its position on the question of slavery

in relation to California. The editor begs us not to be "mealy mouthed" in speaking of the course of that paper, but, if we think anything wrong in its columns, to say so "in the plainest words; and then, to set us an example of plainness of speech, he announces the following creed as it respects the editor of the Era:

"We believe him a Political Jesuit, (as Jesuits are commonly represented,) full of craft and sub-tlety, and more solicitous for the prostration of the Whig party than for the preservation of Free Soil. We believe he habitually presents the atti-Soil. We telleve he habitually presents the attitude and ruling sentiment concerning Slavery of
the two great parties respectively in such manner
as to create and perpetuate unfair and unjust impressions in the minds of his readers. We believe
he is just the man to proclaim himself a champion
of Slavery Extension, and vociferate 'Perish all evasions, all compromises!' while he is playing into the hands of the Extensionists, and sacrificing Freedom in New Mexico to preserve his consistency in California, and restore Locofoco aspendency in the Union. As, therefore, we shall not in fact be astonished nor startled at any move he may make calculated to serve his left-handed allies, we shall certainly not affect to be, and we entreat him to stand as little on ceremony with s. We esteem nothing 'extraordinary' in his blumns, which is calculated to advance the in

We are quite willing the Tribune should monopolize all such "plainness of speech." Long experience as an editor has taught us that Truth has nothing to gain by any "plainness of speech," that disregards the common courtesies of life; and that he who abandons argument for the purpose of coarsely assailing the motives and moral character of an opponent for a mere difference of opinion. does more injury to himself than to anybody else and more harm than good to his own cause.

The Tribune has been in the habit, as every reader of that paper knows, of presenting the best aspects of the Whig party, and the worst of other parties. We seek to lay before our readers the good and evil of all, and because such a presenta tion is calculated to counteract the one-sided representations of the Tribune, the editor of that journal believes that we are a "Political Jesuit," full of craft and subtlety," " more solicitous for the prostration of the Whig party than the preservation of Free Soil;" "just the man to proclaim himself a champion of Slavery Extension. while "playing into the hands of the Extension ists;" "sacrificing Freedom in New Mexico" "to

restore Locofoco ascendency in the Union." Without wasting time in refuting the charges of the Tribune, we may remark that the editor would find it very difficult to reconcile with his creed our exposure of the miserable pro-slavery policy of the Democrats of the South, our pleasure at the success of Edward Stanly, a Whig, in North Carolina, and our commendation of the course of the Whig party in that State; our denunciation of the conduct of the Democrats in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan, and our approval of the coalition in the last two States between the Whigs and Free Democrats; our support of the conduct of the Administration in relation to the Round Island adventurers and the Poussin affair; and our abstinence from any captious animadversions on its policy, or premature denunciation of it in advance of any declaration of its principles.

As to our principles, they are no sccret: all our readers know that they are Democratic; we wear no mask; but they all know, too, that we are just as ready to commend what we believe good, in General Taylor's Administration, as we were to commend what we thought good in Mr. Polk's, and that we were just as free in censuring the latter, as we are in censuring the former. We should be ashamed of ourselves could we suspect that our censure or commendation was

dictated by any party prejudice. The Tribune is at liberty to think differently, and may say what it thinks with as little cere mony as possible: it will neither hurt our feelings, injure our reputation, nor provoke us to emulate its lack of "ceremony."

HOPES AND FEARS, Our cotemporary says he has grounds for he lieving that the new Constitution of California will contain an express prohibition of slavery Doubtless he thinks so; and no one will rejoice nore earnestly than we, should his expectation e fulfilled. We should thank God and feel strengthened to fight the battle of Freedom in New Mexico. But, while we hope for the best. we fear the worst, for the reasons stated in last week's Era. And it were treason in us to the cause we advocate, did we abstain from efforts to prepare our readers for united action, should our ears prove well grounded, and the hopes of the

We would arm the People for action, in a conogency, that may happen: the editor of the Trine would disarm them. No harm can arise from our policy; much may grow out of his. OUR CHARGE NOT DENIED.

But, he does not deny what we charged again him last week, that he had practically abandoned the Wilmot Proviso in relation to California; that have no apprehensions that California would be

This, we say, is a change of position on the nying it, he attempts to justify himself, by pleadng a change of circumstances in relation to California. He shall speak for himself:

"Whereas that region has hitherto been simply Federal Territory, subject only to the Constitution and laws of the United States, it becomes, from the day its Constitution is adopted, a Sovereign State, governed by its own Constitution and by laws enacted by its Legislature in pursuance thereof. Now, it has been contended, by Calhoun, Venable, & Co., that the citizens of all the States Venable, & Co, that the citizens of all the States have, by virtue of such citizenship, the right to take their property (i. e. whatever the law of their respective States declares to be such) into any territory which is common to all the States; but it has never been seriously contended, within our knowledge, that this privilege extends to the soil of States as well as Territories. We deny its existence with regard to Territories; but since that is claimed, we demand the application substantially of the Wilmot Proviso to all present and future territories of the Union; and since it may be claimed with respect to States also—for and future territories of the Union; and since it may be claimed with respect to States also—for Slavery utterly preverts and upsets human reason—we desire its application to the States also. We desire to guard against a remote possibility of evil, not that we believe Slavery will go to California under a Constitution which says nothing about Slavery. We would gladly 'make assurance doubly sure,' and that, we believe, has ere this been accomplished, and if we should be disappointed in this, we shall still know that there is very great danger of Slavery getting legalized

is very great danger of Slavery getting legalized in New Mexico, and very little of its obtaining a lawful footing in California. "Is not this plain enough? Can it need further elucidation? And is not the Editor of The Era, who knows perfectly well what our views are, guilty of dishonest suppression and wilful distortion in the above? Our writings before him showed distinctly the broad ground of difference between our position and that of Cass, Walker, & Co. But, broad or narrow, had he any right to suppress that difference, and go on to argue as if

The editor of the Era was guilty neither of dishonest suppression" nor "wilful distortion." The article on which we commented did not present the foregoing view, nor did we know when we wrote our comments, on what ground our cotemporary would attempt to justify his new position. A subsequent editorial in the Tribune, in reply to some remarks of the Evening Post, indicated this ground, and that editorial we cut out, with the intention of fully exhibiting the position of the Tribune in this number of the Era. Let us examine the merits of it.

THE POSITION OF THE TRIBUNE EXAMINED. Slavery, according to Northern jurists, could not exist in California and New Mexico, as Territories, except by positive law; but Calhoun, Venable, & Co., contended that, as the Territories were the common property of the States, the citizens of the slave States, by virtue of their citizenship, had a right to take their slaves into them; now, says the Tribune, it has never been seriously contended within our knowledge that this privilege extends to the soil of States as well as Territories: therefore, he deems it indispensable to apply the Proviso to Territories, but not to States. Express prohibition was necessary to California as a Territory, but is not necessary to California as a State.

The essential distinction on which the bune rests this conclusion, is utterly groundless. It is not true that the Slavery Propagandists have not claimed the privilege or right to carry their slaves into " States." They do not claim it, against positive State prohibition, because they recognise the right of a State to determine within its own limits what shall and shall not be property. But, wherever slavery is not prohibited by positive law, there, they claim, they have a right to settle with their slaves. And for this reason-they deny that property in slaves is different from property in lands or animals—that it is any more local than other other species of property: they claim that it existed anterior to law, is not its creature, but is simply recognised and guaranprolonged delate which took place a few days ago on the resolutions of Mr. Dixon in the Kentucky Convention, introduced with a view of placing slave property" on a perfect level with other property; and, if this be insufficient, let him read the following extract from Mr. Calhoun's reply to the assumption of Mr. Benton, that "property in slaves stands on a very different footing from every other description of property."

"I deny the fact," says Mr. Calhoun, "and and other property in that respect. It no more requires to be enacted by law, or, to express it more specifically, to have a positive enactment for its origin, than property in land or anything else. The relation of master and slave was one of the first and most universal forms in which property existed. It is so ancient that there is no record of its origin. It is probably more ancien record of its origin. It is probably more ancient than separate and distinct property in lands, and quite as easily defended on abstract principles. So far from being created by positive enactment, I know of no instance in which it ever was, or, to express it more accurately, in which it had its origin in acts of legislatures. It is always older than the laws which undertake to regulate it, and such is the case with slavery as it exists with us. They were for the most part, slaves in Africa; they were bought as slaves, brought here as slaves, sold here as slaves, and held as slaves, long before any enactment made them slaves. I even doubt whether there is a single State in the South that ever enacted them to be slaves. There are hundreds of acts that recognise and regulate them as such, but none, I apprehend, that under are constantly regarded as preëxisting relations

The question is not, which doctrine is true, but whether it be a fact that the slavery propagandists claim the right to carry slavery to any place where it is not prohibited. No one, after reading the foregoing extract, and recollecting that Mr Calhoun is the head of the pro-slavery party, can doubt that it is a fact.

Precisely for this reason, and because the com mon sense of the People has admonished them that if slavery has grown up, in the absence of all law, for or against it, it may again grow up in a similar condition, and because, too, emigration i constantly going on from the slave States as well as free, the slaveholders carrying their slave with them whenever they can-precisely for these reasons, we say, has it been found necessary in all the new States that wished to be free, to insert a provision in their Constitutions expressly prohibiting slavery.

In the teeth of all these facts and exa editor of the Tribune would make the first exception in the case of California, preaching to its friends, that it is " no matter even if it come into the Union as a State without express prohibition of slavery!!!

SUPPOSED REMEDY. Slaves are introduced into California, Suppose no organic law, no statute, prohibits it. Our cotem porary shows the absurdity of the supposition that any case involving the right to them could come up under any old Mexican law, before the Supreme Court. How, then, is slavery to be prevented?

Hear the Tribune :

"Mr. Butler King moves into the State of California with his slaves, one of whom soon falls back on first principles by taking to his heels. Mr. King wishes to arrest and reclaim him—how shall he do it? Some magistrate must receive his complaint and issue process thereon—on what grounds? But suppose the ex-slave arrested; on what charge is he to be tried? Under what law adjudged the property of Mr. King? How could a hundred negroes be held in slavery throughout an entire State which had no law recognising slavery? Let us have a law forbidding it, by all means; but don't let any adversary of Human "Mr. Butler King moves into the State of Calmeans; but don't let any adversary of Human Bondage admit that such bondage can legally exist in the absence of law, except as it exists in the hold of a pirate vessel—that is, transiently, by the force of cutlasses and manacles."

The advice of the Tribune is gratuitous. Before it thought of presenting this view of the nature of slavery, we had written many an article urging so far as that Territory was concerned, he had the friends of Human Freedom never to concede me, practically, a Non-Interventionist He would that slavery could have a legal existence without prefer, he says, that an express prohibition of slavery should be incorporated in the new Constitution, but, should it be omitted, he still would for the dogmas of the Tribune or the Era-for the opinions of Justice Mansfield or Justice Mc-

a slave State. We were right, then, in assuming Lean? Slavery does not ask permission of law to that, if in Congress, he would vote to receive Caloutlasses and manacles," and then veils its enor-

law. What it did in Virginia and the Carolinas, its readers what kind of Jesuistry has led us to part of the editor of the Tribune. Without de- two centuries ago, it may do in California in this century.

Let us suppose California admitted as a State, with a Constitution silent on the subject of Slavery. The next step is to place her under the our rejoicing over certain coalitions between the peration of our laws respecting the public lands. Free Democrats and Old Democrats. The gold diggings will be surveyed, and sold in ections to individuals or companies. Thousands of the Era has aroused so deep hostility against of acres will be bought up by speculators, and the it in his own mind, whether he ought not to urge poor will be excluded. But, the owners will not his readers to subscribe for it, so that they may themselves work. The drudgery is now severe, have their opposition to the Free Democracy and it will grow worse, when mining shall become strengthened by the weekly revelations of our ponecessary. All accounts concur in representing the labor necessary to procure the gold so heavy that none but able-bodied, hard-working, deter-

mined men can accomplish anything.

What will be the result? A demand for slave abor; and that demand will bring a supply, in the absence of all constitutional provision against its introduction. Capital is not apt to be scrupulous as to the means of turning a penny. Specalators generally make Justice and Mercy subordinate considerations. The man who makes gold his god, will trample, without remorse, on Human Rights.

We have constantly insisted that slaves have been carried to California, are used there now, and will increase there, unless there be positive prohibition. A correspondent of the New York Independent, in a letter copied into the Living Age, expresses the opinion that Slavery will not be tolerated, and mentions the case of a slave who left his master the moment he entered the Territory. This is the only case of the kind we have yet heard of; but against this we set off the fact, stated by a correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, of the sale of a slave in San Francisco; and the following statements in an editorial of the Alubama Journal. Let them be seriously considered : "NEGROES IN CALIFORNIA-It has long been

apparent, since Mr. Polk purchased the Mexican Territories, declaring, at the same time, that they must, from the nature of things, be free territory; that the only way to make them slave States, was for slaveholders to emigrate there with their property in sufficient numbers to control the policy of the country. That they could have done so with safety to their property, is now apparent. Those from this quarter who carried negroes have had no trouble with them, and it is found they ad-here to their masters there with greater zeal and on than elsewhere. Several have written back, expressing their regrets that they did not carry with them hands from their plantations. gentleman from Macon county, who took out three good hands, has written back that he hires them out at three hundred dollars per month each, and has had no difficulty in retaining them. Every man there is so immersed in his own absorbing pursuits that he has no time or inclination to interfere with the business of others, or engage, even if so inclined, in abolition movements. Much the largest portion of the popula-tion at the mines having the means, it is stated, would purchase negroes to aid them, were they in market. A portion of the work at the mines, the excavating, is hard and difficult, and must be accomplished by manual labor—hence the great necessity and advantage of the services of able-bodied negroes. If the Southern emigrants had invested their capital in negroes in the place of goods, &c., which they took with them, their labor would have rapidly made them independent, and their example would have been followed by others their example would have been followed by others with their slaves, in sufficient numbers to have controlled the policy of the territory. The plan set on foot last year by Mr. Howard, of Georgia, for large bodies to go in company, would, there is little doubt, have been successful if it had been carried out. Companies of twenty, fifty, or a hundred, settling together, would be able to protect their property in all emergencies, if by any chance it should be endangered. We learn that many have this enterprise still in contemplation many have this enterprise still in contemplation, and as the season approaches for the passage of the Isthmus, we trust it will be carried out."

who is to tell them of their legal rights? How many will be able to "fall back on first principles?" And does the Tribune imagine that there will be no magistrates in a State where public sentiment was not strong enough against slavery to enact its positive prohibition, to play into the hands of the speculators, to proceed in their processes and decisions on the principles in relation to "slave property," held by John C. Calhoun?

We deplore the course of the Tribune. With the motives of its editor, we have nothing to do: but we cannot forbear the expression of our deer conviction that the policy of himself and his Taylor brethren, professed friends of Free Soil. s pregnant with evil to the cause of Human Freedom-evil that can now be effectually counteracted only by the incorporation in the Constitution of California, of an express prohibition of

# POLITICAL JESUITISM.

If one can judge of the true character of an editor by the tone and tenor of his editorials, we should have no sort of hesitancy in pronouncing the editor of the National Era a thorough-bred political Jesuit, in the worst signification of that term. Dr. Bailey, the editor of the Washington exponent of Free Democracy, was bred at the South, and has repeatedly given proof that his early prejudices still cling to him as closely and as firmly as ever did the shirt of Nessus to its wearer. On more than one occasion has he given direct evidence of his hatred of the Yanker Northern "institutions," and especially of the manufacturing industry of the North. But all this if his political editorials gave evidence of sincere devotion to the peaceful and constitutional over-throw of Slavery, and that this, and not an aching desire to build up a visionary Democracy at the expense of everything bearing the name of Whig, guided the ill-concealed and half-smothered pas-

ons of his heart. It has been painful to the friends of rational liberty at the North to witness the tortuous threads which the Era has artfully spun, within the past few weeks, in commenting on the politics movements of parties at the North. If a politi cian who all his life has been steeped in the worst kind of pro-slavery Locofocoism but breathes of Free Democracy, when a coalition is talked of for feating Whiggery, the delight of the Era knows no bounds, and it straightway goes to praising the nobleness and out-spoken manliness of the Lo-cofoco, whose mind is suddenly filled with hatred of Slavery, as his prospects of political spoils brighten. But let a Whig utter the sentiments of his heart, the sober reality of his anti-slavery convictions, the sincerity of which he has wel convictions, the sincerity of which he has well tested by years of experience, voting always when in the State or National Legislature on the side of freedom, and in opposition, it may be, to the very Locofoco whose praises burden the columns of the Era, and the honesty of his professions is at once impugned; and if the case is one so well known that no art can successfully assail it, the Era turns to the South, and quotes from the pracech letter, or resolution, of some slaveholder. speech, letter, or resolution, of some slaveholder, and is quite anxious to know how Northern and athern Whiggery can go together.

We are sorry that the editor of the Journal has so bad an opinion of us, but glad that there is no

We were not "bred" in the South, and have lived so much all over the country that we hail from no State, have no sectional feeling, call ourselves simply an American. We like the "Yankees" a great deal, and they like us, if we may udge from the liberal manner in which they patconize the Era, that dreadful foe of their Manuacturing Industry. We not only like the "Yankees," but we think so highly of their ingenuity and energy that we have no fear that they cannot take care of themselves, without having a Government crutch to support them, as if they were cripples.

As to party matters, we have endeavored to de justice to all parties, caring very little for name or mere organizations. If we have made more noise over the conversion of "a Locofoco, all his life steeped in the worst kind of pro-slavery Locofocoism," than over the untainted Whig, it must have been for the same reason that there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-nine just persons that need no re-

In regard to impugning the sincerity of a man's ons, we do not deal in that kind of warfare. We like to give the devil his due. Will the Journal be good enough to explain to | jority in 1849, 3,355.

litical Jesuistry. We hope he will not forget to insert our prospectus. CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

approve of the coalition in Michigan of the Free

Democrats and Whigs, to defeat the Pro-Slavery

Democrats? When he has assigned the true

reason for that, he will be at no loss to explain

In conclusion, we submit to him, as the perusal

The Boston Daily Advertiser talks with extreme circumspection about Canadian Annexation. It suggests doubts, but attempts to demonstrate nothing. If annexation promises so many benefits, to Canada, it thinks it a subject worthy of the most serious consideration whether it may not involve counterbalancing evils to this country; and it is also a subject worthy of the profoundest consideration, whether it is proper to share our precious privileges with a foreign people, strange to us and our institutions.

The Advertiser and the class of papers to which it belongs, have had this subject under "serious consideration" from the time of the formation of the Constitution; when a few very long-sighted people like themselves sought to secure a monor. oly of power to the original Thirteen States, lest the new States which would inevitably find their way into the Union, might not he able to use wisely the precious privilege of self-government secured by the Constitution; and, at every accession of new territory, or project of annexation, there has been an aggravation of "serious consideration." Meantime, while these dreamers have been trying to settle the question whether it was good and safe policy to extend our territory and admit strangers to our saintly fellowship, the People, undisturbed by such solemn consideration, have gone on, more than doubling their territory, adding seventeen new States, receiving into their ample home millions of their foreign brethren, and their report is, that "still there is room "- Canada may come next, if she please; a name and a seat are in waiting for her in the great American Household.

We think the prediction may be safely ventured, that Canada will be incorporated in this Union before the Boston Daily Advertiser has got through with its "serious consideration" of the subject

# SOUTH CAROLINA IN PREPARATION.

It seems that the martial Governor of South Carolina is training his soldiers to do duty against the United States. He seems to care a great deal more for militia than school training, and at every review strives to fire their military ardor by reminding them of the oppression inflicted by the Federal Government, and the possibility that they may yet be called upon to fight for their sires and their fires. A correspondent of the New York Herald gives

an account of a muster in Spartanburg District, at which the Governor figured in grand style. A great crowd of people, of both sexes, and all colors, we presume, had assembled to hear his Excellency's charge to the "bone and sinew." but an unmannerly cloud was rude enough to throw cold water on their patriotism. The valiant Governor stood this unexpected assault as long as he could, by the aid of an umbrella, an article not much in use, we believe, on a field of battle. But, suppose one of Butler King's slaves takes and then took to his heels to find a shelter. He to his heals-under what process may he be seized, | could stand the idea of being singed with gununder what law handed over to his master? Drive powder, but this thing of being drowned out was the slaves to the gold diggings, immure them in | what he had not bargained for. Should his Exmines, employ the overseer and the bloodhound, cellency ever make a descent upon the Federal making a levy of all our fire companies, so as to bring their engines to bear against his a legions. It is a great deal better to shed water than to shed

We must beg his Excellency's pardon : we in tended to treat the matter very seriously, but our gravity was completely upset on reading a solemn account of the muster in the New York Herold. and the following report of the speech thus un-

ceremoniously abridged: "FELLOW-CITIZENS AND BROTHER SOLDIERS "The duties of this day have peen admirably discharged, both by privates and officers. I have no fault to find with you; on the contrary, I can say much in your commendation, and your conduct meets my approbation as much as that as of any other regiment I have reviewed. To stand to each other is the relationship of privates and officers. The privates have to be taught, the officers have to teach them. There is no excuse for the officers not to discharge their duty well; the private may merit some leniency if he does the best he can. It is the duty of the soldier to obey and submit to the mandates of the law: that is al that is required of him. The officer should be kind and courteous to the privates. I regret to see one thing. Many of the privates are before me unarmed; why is this so? Can it be possible

that there are any who do not possess a rifle?

Is there any man in this district who can say that he has no other weapon of defence to protect his family than which nature has given him? there are any such, he has but to make it known in the proper quarter that he is unprovided, and the State will give him a musket. It is the first regiment I have reviewed where every man did not have a musket, and I notice some twenty among you without rifles. I had intended to speak full to you in regard to another matter, but the rain will prevent me, for I do not wish to detain you in it. I allude to the difference that exists between South Carolina and the Federal Government. presume, however, that you fully understand them. If you do not, there are those near you to whom you can go, who will instruct you. In whatever may arise from them, I confide implicitly in the yeomary of this country, and you must avail yourselves of the advantage of every weapon you are accustomed to by nature, to defend vigilant against enemies who are constantly among you, in some shape; there may be one on the ground to-day. So wary is that enemy that he will enter your own house, eat breakfast with you, and so lost to principle, that he would use that opportunity even, to plunge the poignard into

"Wives should know that no beauty has any charms but the inward one of the mind, and tha gracefulness in their manner is more engaging than that of their person; that modesty and meekness are the true and lasting ornaments; for she who has these is qualified, as she ought to be, for the management of a family, for the education of children, for the affection of her husband, and submitting to a prudent way of living. These, only, are charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect."

Wives should know that the inward beauty of the mind ought to reflect itself in the outward form. Where there is inattention to the body, we suspect some marked imperfection in the spirit. No outward attraction will make amends for inward repulsion; no inward beauty could reconcile us to a slatternly or unclean person. There are attentions to the body which cannot be neglected without repelling love. While woman is Reauty embodied, she should see to it, that the medium through which the Inward Grace shines be kept clear and transparent. A good wife will reject all these one-sided maxima which overlook the corporeal, and inculcate exclusive attention to the spiritual. What God has joined together, let not man put asunder. Body and Spirit in this life are inseparable, and a wise woman will seek to beautify both. God, the all-pervading spirit, neglects not the outward: this visible world is all beautiful. "Behold the lilies of the field !- they toil not nor do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Surely, the outward on which He bestows so much attention cannot be unworthy of ours.

GEORGIA.—The following table presents a comparison of the official returns for President in 1848 and for Governor in 1849:

For President, 1848. For Governor Taylor, W. - 47,544 Hill, W. - 46,514 - 44,782 Towns, D. Cass, D. Whig majority in 1849, 2,762; Democratic ma-

# LITERARY NOTICES.

LECTURES on Subjects connected with I iterature and Life-By Edwin P. Whipple. Boston: Tickner, Reed, & Fields.

We fear the rather unpromising title of this volume may have the effect to deter a class of readers, who hold to the maxim that " words are things," and with whom the word "Lectures" awakens associations of inanity and tediousness pompous displays of superficial knowledge, oracular utterances of commonplaces, and literary larcenies, in comparison with which hen-roost robbery is reputable, from the pleasure o' perusing one of the most brilliant and fascinating volumes which has ever issued from the American press. It consists of six Lectures, or rather Essays, on Authors, in their Relation to Life, Novels and Novelists, Wit and Humor, The Lu dicrous Side of Life, Genius, Intellectual Health and Disease. In treating these subjects, the author has not inflicted upon his readers a single page of dullness. His style is remarkably direct and energetic, a fitting medium of his clear and sharply defined conceptions—terse, epigrammatic, brilliant, rising at times into true eloquence. But to commend his Essays as specimens of fine writing, merely, would do him serious injustice. They are characterized by shrewd insight, practical wisdom, and, as the necessary consequence of the utter absence of cant and sentimentalism, a hearty, healthy tone of sentiment and feeling. His ridicule of the unmanly puerilities of literature, and his contempt for shams, false pretences, affectations and sentimentalisms, remind one of the savage mirth of Longfellow's Northern Jarl, whose

From the deep drinking-horn Blew the foam l'ghtly." The concluding Essay on Intellectual Health and Disease touches with no gloved hand the peculiar and besetting sins of the Northern and Southern sections of our country-the Yankee's conceit and the Southerner's pride. He says of the Yankee, that "he has a spruce, clean, Pecksniffian way of doing a wrong which is inimitable. Believing, after a certain fashion, in justice and retribution, he still thinks that a sly, shrewd keen, supple gentleman, like himself, can dodge in a quiet way, the moral laws of the universe without any particular pother being made about it." He illustrates this by the preaching and practice of Yankeedom in respect to the Mexican war. Turning to the South, he says that "the Peculiar Institution" has one vital evil, which would alone ruin any country outside of Adam's Paradise-it makes labor disreputable. But it is bad in every respect, corrupting the life both of master and slave; and it will inevitably end, it left to work out its own damnation, in a storm of fire and blood, or in mental and moral sterility and death. "We can," he continues, "sympathize with a person who has had the gout trans mitted to him, as the only legacy of a loving father; but that a man should go deliberately to work, bottle in hand, to establish the gout in his own system, is an absurdity which touches the Quixotic in diabolism. Yet this, or something like this, has been gravely proposed, and some of our Southern brethren have requested us to aid in the ludicrously iniquitous work. No: we should say to these gentlemen, If you have a taste for the ingenuities of mischief, plant, if you will, on your new territory, small-pox, typhus fever, plague, and cholera; but refrain, if not from common honesty, from common intelligence, from planting a moral disease still more destructive, and which will make the world shake with laughter or execration, according as men consider the madness of its folly, or the brazen impudence of its guilt."

We hazard nothing in predicting for these Lec tures a wide popularity. They will entitle their author to the same rank as an Essayist, which he already occupies as a Reviewer and critic. J. G. W.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. October, 1849. J. Me Clintock, D. D., Editor. New York: Lane & Scott. This publication keeps up its well-earned reputation for vigorous thought, a liberal spirit, and a comprehensive range of discussion. Lamartine, is the subject of a well-written article by A. Stevens. There is a careful review of the Posthumous Works of Dr. Chalmers. Nineveh and its Remains, the Jordan and the Dead Sea, the Philosophical Study of Language, and Dr. Dixon on America, will all be found by the general reader very interesting papers. The short reviews and notices of works are prepared with discrimina

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART November, 1849. Philadelphia. Mrs. Swisshelm having pronounced the engrav ings of this number of Sartain's excellent, we have nothing to do but express our cordial concurrence. And the matter of the Magazine is as good as the pictures. It is enriched by contributions from two foreign writers of eminence-

Mary Howitt and Frederica Bremer GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. November, 1849.

Godey's Lady's Book. November, 1849. The competition between these two enterprising and widely-known monthlies, secures to their readers the full worth of their subscriptions in plates and illustrations, to say nothing of divers gems of poetry and some very pretty sketches from our most popular writers. The number for November have the usual attractions.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. October, 1849. New York : Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam,

Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C. "The Green Hand," part fifth, is deepening in interest. Some of its descriptions of sea life are unsurpassed by anything Cooper has written. " Civil Revolution in the Canadas," is a very de sponding article on the condition of the Cans das. The cause of all their evils is assumed to be the withdrawal of protection by the mothe country, and the writer proposes as a remedy, that the Provinces be represented in the Imperio

Tynmouth Revisited. What has Revolutionizing Germany attained? Physical Geography. The English Mail Coach. Diary of Samuel Pepye.

"THE BRANDON POST" is the name of a ne Free Democratic weekly, commenced at Brandon Vermont—Publisher, P. Welcu, Corresponding Editor, E. D. BARBER. It is neatly printed; its selections are good ; its editorials, as might be expected, able and spirited. May success attend it

CHAPLIN'S PORTFOLIO. - Under this title s large sheet comes to us this week for an exchange, hailing from Albany, New York. Our old friend Chaplin, it seems, has the control of it. It is a large and handsome sheet, disclaims all connec tion with any party, and announces that its de sign is to furnish " its readers with a large amoun of miscellaneous matter, selected from a great variety of sources, with taste and judgment;" but it "hopes to give free scope and play to all genial instincts, generous sympathies, and just ideas of hopeful progress in human relationships." plin is a bold thinker, an independen

and a liberal-minded man.

"THE COLUMBIAN" is the title of a very large beautifully printed literary weekly, just started at Cincinnati, by Shattook & Turner. The en-terprise it displays deserves success.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer publishes the official vote for Canal Commissioner. Fuller (W.) received 133,111 votes, and Gamble (D.) 144,840—Gamble's majority 11,729. The whole vote polled is 277,951, being 58,793 less than the vote for Governor last fall, and 90,801 less than the vote for President! Fuller received less than Johnston 35,412, and less than Taylor 52,402! Gamble received less than Longstreth 23,391, and less than Cass 27,136.

### For the National Bra WORLD-WEARY.

BY MISS ALICE CARRY. O Nature, solemn and hushed and wild

Take back to thy bosom a faithless child Though a weary spirit a wasted frame, And the heart is virgin I bring to thee! Where the quail and the blackbird whistle loud, And the va'e is dim with a leafy cloud; Where the waters are breaking in dimpled floods, And the vines hanr heavy with golden buds, Forgetting, forgot, I would linger fain, And never go back to the world again! No peace to my soul can its idols lend-Be thou my lover, my more than friend, No song but the blue-bird's shall soothe my rest, No lip but the zephyr's to mine be prest,

No arm but the moonlight's around me twine. If the cloud should rise, and the dim rain fall, And the young flowers die, I can leave it all; And when the woods with the snows are white, And the tempest cries on the hills all night, in thy rough arms' clasp I will still remain,

And when the spring shall again be there, Missing the child of evanished years, Her blue eyes haply may fill with tears, As her sweet hands sadly, silently spread

# MARTHA RUSSELL.

A cover of violets over my head.

The following handsome and well-merited tribite to one of the most gifted of our contributors, Miss Martha Russell, we find in an exchange paer, without any credit:

"Miss Martha Russell.—We have known this lady for several years though her contributions to the periodical literature of our country. She neither writes so much, nor so carelessly, as many whose names are more widely known to the world, but whatever she does write, is worth reading. Her tales are characterized, not only by elegant diction and faithfulness to nature, but, better than all this, by a lively sympathy with humanity and a clear appreciation of its wrongs and needs. Hence her satire is never wanton, and her pathos never degenerates into mere sentimentalism. Her mind is singularly healthy and robust, and sympathises with everything truly good, while it rejects whatever is morbid, overstrained, and factitions. Her style, in its charming simplicity and earnestness, more nearly resembles that of Miss Mitford than of any author we can name; and the moral tone but whatever she does write, is worth reading. Her of any author we can name; and the moral tone of all her writings is such that we can but rejoice in her well-deserved and growing popularity.
Some of her tales, which have appeared in our
monthly magazines and in the National Era, we
regard as models of that kind of composition."

### ANOTHER COALITION.

On the 24th October, a coalition was effected in Middlesex county, Mass, between the Free Demerats and the old Democrats, each section, however, retaining its own independent organization and compromising no essential principle. The union of the two parties extends to the support of a common ticket for Senatorial candidates, and the basis of the union was as follows:

"Whereas, owing to the constitutional mode in electing Senators in this Commonwealth, there have resulted great inequalities of representation—at the last session of the Legislature, a majority of more than 12,000 votes having failed to

"Whereas the Whig party, controlled and directed by the moneyed interests of the Commonwealth, is enabled, under the present system, though in a minority, to wield the whole executive and legislative authority of the State, through the division which exists in the ranks of

its opponents; and
"Whereas there happily exists, at present, good degree of harmony in the views of the Democracy and Free Democracy, in reference to measures of State policy: therefore, and to the end of availing ourselves of the just rights of majorities, and of remedying the burdensome inequalities of representations which threaten under the present system to become perpetual, we do our own separate organization, and maintain the integrity of our principles, to act with the Demselected by the two Conventions, as being worthy to promote the common views and principles of the two parties which these Conventions rep-

EDGAR A. POR is dead. He was born in Vir-

Engar A. Pox is dead. He was born in Virginia, in 1811. When quite young his parents died, and he was raised by Mr. John Allen, a wealthy gentleman of Richmond.

In 1816, he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Allen to Great Britain—visited every portion of it, and spent four years at school near London.

He returned to America in 1822, and in 1825, went to Jefferson University, in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he led a very dissolute life. He went home, however, with College honors, and a went home, however, with College honors, and a heavy debt. Mr. Allen, refused to pay his debt of honor, and in dudgeon he quitted the country, to join the Greeks then struggling for Liberty, but instead went to Russia, whence he returned in 1829. Por afterwards went to West Point but soon left, and determined to maintain himself by authorship.—Cleveland True Democrat.

The public is familiar with his literary efforts. He possessed fine talents, but, unregulated by any high principle, they never achieved results of substantial benefit to society, or won for him such distinction as would have been awarded them, had they been controlled by a high moral aim and a steady purpose.

# CORRECTION.

The editor of the Era is thanked for his friend ly notice. Will he please correct the following

"Loftiest motives may meet with score Was not our Lord in a manger born? You will be wronged in a world like this, He was betrayed by a follower's kiss; What though dethroned in the palace of fame?\*
Scathed and dishonored thy cherished name? Truth and her legions are on their way; Slow is their journey, but long their stay; Succor in this life may reach thee not; Death and the scaffold may be thy lot: Winds may sigh o'er thy resting place, Centuries bend o'er thy buried face, Blighted in every bosom be: Then, thy virtue shall TRUTH proclaim Shake from the dust thy forgotten name Place thee on high in her record book, Where for ages the world shall look.

MAINE ELECTION. - The full returns from Maine, nearly all official, of the late election, show the following results, as compared with those of the Presidential election : President, 1848. Governor, 1849.

18 - 40,296 Hubbard - 37,534

Taylor - - 35,276 Hamlin - - 28,260 Van Buren - 12,178 Talbot - - 8,025 Democratic loss - - - 2.672 Whig loss - -Free Soil loss - - -Dr. Hubbard's strong and explicit declaration of Free Soil doctrines contributed to reduce the The Legislature will stand, on joint ballot

Dem. Whig and F. Soil. Dem Senate - 20 11 House - - 88 Total Democratic majority -

This secures the United States Senator, in place of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, term expired.

CENSUS OF SOUTH CAROLINA .-- A COTTEST of the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph gives the following as the recent census of the State, compared with that of 1839:

280,385 257,117 23,268

put in nomination in New York city, being for-mally catechised by the Democratic Republican General Committee, as to whether they believed in its authority, and repudiated all other pre-tended Democratic Committees, answered very WALTER FORWARD, it is stated, is to take the place of Mr. Gillet, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. Perrose has resigned his place as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

# FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, October 12, 1849.
To the Editor of the National Era: I send you this week's news in the form of

Saturday, October 6 .- The Continental mail this morning brings us intelligence that M. Lucien Marat has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin, and M. Bois le Comte, late Minister at Turin, has been appointed for Washington. The same mail brought us the news that on Wednesday evening "M. De Tocqueville received from Lord Normanby a communication on the intentions of the English Government with regard to the refusal of Turkey to give up the Hungarian refugees. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, that the French Cabinet would follow the same line of policy as that adopted by England in the affair. One of the six questions submitted by the Divan to Sir Stratford Canning and to General Aupick, viz: what assistance the Porte would obtain from France and England in ease of a rupture, was left unanswered, the two Ambassadors not conceiving that they could reply without receiving fresh instructions from their respective Governments. Before sending

rode. A similar note is to be sent by M. de The Administration of the Customs in Franc ad just published a table of her colonial and foreign commerce for the year 1848. The loss experienced "in consequence of the revolution of February," appears to be 599,000,000 francs, as compared with the returns of 1847. The total amount of colonial and foreign trade during that year was

2,015,000,000 francs. It appears, by the last Roman papers, that the dovernment deficit is stated at over 3,000,000f. per month; and that an effort had been made, in vain, to induce the Pope to allow the sale of certain ecclesiastical lands which he had mortgaged Meanwhile, the Government neglects to pay the interest of its debt, and visits a like dishonor upon its treasury bills.

The rumor of the assassination of Gorgey turns ut to be unfounded. The Austrian Government is in a state of dis

ension on the Hungarian and German questions, and people are quoting the old proverb, "When rogues fall out," &c. Schwarzenburg and Bach hreaten to resign.

The Washington arrived at Southampton to-day, ringing New York dates to the 20th ult. Liberal Americans here do not regret the recall of Mr. Walsh from Paris; though, considering his acquirements, position in society, and gentlemany character, they lament that he should have givjust cause for such an act. Let other Con take a "hint," and prove themselves "wise," by allowing that to be "sufficient."

Accounts published in London to-day by the Board of Trade show a remarkable increase in British exports:
"The declared value of exports stands as fol

For eight months, ending September 

Increase -"Upon the month, the increase is proportion-ately still greater: For the month ending Sept. 5, 1849 £6,323,457
For the month ending Sept. 5, 1848 4,507,462

1,815,995 "It thus appears that during the past month the export trade of England has increased nearly two millions in comparison with the trading during the same period of last year; and that on the year generally there has has been an increase of upwards of seven millions and a half!" By the following table, it will be seen, in de-

9	their comparative	heir comparative increase in trade :				
-	Mary Color of the	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decre	
	Alkali	16.671	35 365	18.694		
,	Beer and ale	18,524	25,170	6,646		
7	Butter	19,621	10,980	-	8	
	Candles	4,068	5 830	1,762		
9	Cheese	1,242	2,443	1,201		
,	Coals and culm	96.458	132,916	36,458		
.	Cordage and cables	10,521	15,306	4 785		
	Cotton manufactu's	1,400,166	1,850,045	449,879		
	Cotton yarn	646,117	1,016,803	370,686		
	Earthenware	64,680	75,489	10,909		
•	Fish	49 967	95,323	62 356		
,	Glass manufactures	13,248	21.247	2,999		
3	Haberdashery	84.058	120,566	36,508		
91	Hardware & cutlery	159,795	224,405	64,610		
. 1	Leather	36,023	50,780	14,757		
1	Linen manufactures	194,717	308,519	113 802		
	Lines yarn	27,051	74,646	47 595		
34	Machinery	99,321	106,529	7.208		
3	Metals	674,859	828 354	153,495		
2	Oils	11,424	26.396	7.972		
	Painters' colors	18,827	19,864	1,037		
9	Salt	28,784	26,416	-	5	
- 1	Silk manufactures -	50,036	96,450	46,414		
	Silk thrown	936	5,735	4,799		
8	Silk twist	1,371	8,542	7,171		
	Soap	15,279	15,618	339		
,	Statuary	20,252	£3,821	13,569		
,	Sugar, refined	47,451	45,492	3,041		
i	Wool	19,141	68,775	49,634		
	Woollen manufact's		611,486	158,702	-	
f	Woollen yarn	65,298	164,445	99,147		
	Total Deduct decrease -	4 507,462	6,323,457	1,827,004 11,009		

rease on the month - - - - 1,815,995 The ship La Belle Alliance has arrived in dock from Bombay, with several cases of sculpture from Nineveh. The newspapers do not mention the

name of the consignee.

Monday, October 8.—The Europa arrived from Boston yesterday, after a passage of about 11 days. The misunderstanding reported to have arisen between Mr. Clayton and the British Ambassador seems to occasion very little excitement. The Times seems to think the former not remarkable for his good manners, its opinion being based chiefly upon his conduct towards the French

The meeting held to-day, at the London Tavern, to oppose the Austrian loan, was numerously attended. hundreds, if not thousands, having left attended, hundreds, it not thousands, naving left the doors without gaining admission. The lions on the occasion were, Richard Cobden and Lord Dudley Stewart. The loan was opposed upon the twofold ground of unsafety and immorality. It was argued to be unsafe, because Austria was liv-ing beyond her means, and had thrice committed ing beyond her means, and had thrice committed an act of dishonorable bankruptcy; and immoral,

an act of dishonorable bankruptcy; and immoral, because the purpose of the loan was to aid in the oppression of a brave but unfortunate people. The resolutions adopted at the meeting (by an unanimous vote) were as follows:

"That the Government of Austria having proposed to raise a loan in foreign countries, capitalists and men of business are thereby invited to investigate the Superial position of the said Government. talists and men of business are thereby invited to investigate the financial position of the said Government, and the probability of its repaying the loan thus proposed to be contracted; and that it is the opinion of this meeting, that no valid security is tendered, or can be offered in the present state of the Austrian Government, which would justify prudent men in taking any part of the said loan.

the said loan.

"That in the opinion of this meeting, loans for war purposes, and for the maintenance of standing armaments, are unsound in principle, and injurious to the interests of nations."

The speakers were interrupted throughout the most authorise.

course of their arguments by the most enthusias-tic cheers; and Mr. Cobden met, for a moment, with a different interruption, which is reported in the possession. in the papers thus:

"Mr. Cobden said: I appeal to every man who "Mr. Cobden said: I appeal to every man who thinks of lending money to the Austrian Government to pause, because he is going to intrust his means to a Power which has thrice committed an act of bankruptey. [Loud cheers; and interruption being caused by one dissentient, there arose general cries of 'Turn him out.' Turn nobody out, (said Mr. Cobden) If it be a man who has subscribed to this loan, he can only have paid ten percent. deposite; and if you keep him here I will prove to him that it will be to his interest not to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to forfeit the ten per cent. he has paid, than to

expression will be thankfully received by the Government which denies what the Government feels itself bound to deny."

will not hear of the line of demarkation proposed by the Government, separating the German from the Polish part of Posen. What they wish is pretty much what the Repealers wanted in ireland, a separate Parliament and administration, with integrity of Posen, and only what is here called a personal union with the sovereign State. It is needless to say that the Government is by no means disposed to accede to these views. Count Cieskowski, highly esteemed as a philosophical writer on political questions, has thrown together into a pamphlet all the articles of treaties bearing upon this question, and hence deduces the right

into a pamphlet all the articles of treaties bearing upon this question, and hence deduces the right of the Poles to all they demand. The Polish amendment was moved by Janizowski, in the following shape: 'That for the Grand Duchy of Posen an organic statute is issued simultaneously with this constitutional charter, which carries into execution the rights guarantied to the same by the royal promises and Vienna treaties of 1815? This amendment was rejected."

The appalling news comes to us to-day, that the Turkish Ministry, alarmed at the threats of Russia, has informed Kossuth and his brave compatriots, Bem, Bathyana, Dembinski, Messaros, Zamoyski, and others, including over 4 000 soldiers—that existing treaties with Russia make it necessary that they (Bem and his compatriots) should either embrace Islamism, or be delivered up to the tender mercies of the Czar! The correspondent of the Express writes that

respondent of the Express writes that

"A council of the chiefs was immediately held
at Kossuth's, where Bem at once declared that
his life was devoted to hostility to the Russians." those instructions, the English Cabinet wished to and that he eagerly accepted of the suggestion. I had almost forgotten to remark, that the Mollah promised at the same time the maintenane of their rank and the liberal allowance customary in the Turkish armies. Generals Kmellet and Steen act direct on that of St. Petersburgh. A note, couched, it is said, in very energetic terms, was despatched by Lord Palmerston to M. de Nesselcame to the same resolution, and several person-ages were for temporizing. When Kossuth's turn came to speak, he briefly reminded his com-panions, in his impressive language, that now, in a strange land, where all authoritative bonds were sundered, each one was at liberty to act according to his own views; but that, for his part, welcome, if needs be, the axe or gibbet; but curses on the tongue that dares to make himso infamous a propo-sition. Our gallant countryman, Guyon, followed, declaring that no human power should induce him to swallow even a bunch of grapes upon compul-sion. Gen Dembinski and Count Zamoyski were equally determined. The example of their chiefs were so effective, that of about 200 soldiers and 40 officers, who had expressed their willingness to abjure Christianity, the soldiers, to a man, changed their intention, and there remain only three gen-erals, and some twenty officers, firm in their re-solve. Bem took immediately a public step, and it is said assumes the name of Amurath, and be-comes a three-tailed pasha with the Turks, who have an exalted opinion of his military genius."

It is said that Kossuth has written a letter to Lord Palmerston on the subject. Of course there can be but one opinion among Whigs or Tories, Red Republicans or Red Monarchists, upon such a question. Both England and France will unite

a question. Both England and France will unite in protesting, at whatever risk, against this terrible alternative of apoetacy or death. Even the Times is shocked by it; the Times, whose nerves are beyond the reach of Haynau.

Tuesday, October 9.—This morning, the Daily News touches every heart in England, by publishing Kossuth's letter. [We have no room for it this weak!] We have no room for it this week.]

Wednesday, October 10.—The National Assembly of France meets from day to day, performs its conventional work, and adjourns. Nothing appears to be "doing or brewing," though the calm is unnatural enough to prelude a storm.

Nous verrons. One M. Pelletier introduced a Socialist measure last Monday acting forth.

cialist measure last Monday, setting forth the right of labor, and proposing a plan for its security; but I do not get a clear idea of his plan. One of the papers describes it thus:

"A vast administration is to be established in "A vast administration is to be established in Paris, with a branch in every canton, which shall be charged to procure employment for all unoccupied citizens, or in default of work, to supply them with the means of existence; to organize credit; to advance money to agriculturists, to manufacturers, and to proprietors, on a deposit of their merchandise, or on mertgages; to discount commercial bills; to effect insurances against fire, frost, hail, and other casualties. To obtain funds, M. Pelletier proposes in the first place to stop M. Pelletier proposes, in the first place, to stop 5c. per franc from the wages of such working-men as may adhere to his plan; and then, as the above plan would not raise enough, to dispose in an ar-bitrary manner, for the benefit of the bank, of communal property, of the money of the savings canks and of the charitable institutious; and finally, he would impose on the State the obliga-

for this vast organization, until such a time as it is able to dispense with its assistance."

The statements made by M. Pelletier were serious enough to attract considerable attention; and one M. Dupin, brother of the President of the Assembly, "pointed out that it would be dan-gerous to allow such things to pass by unanswer-ed." So the discussion was adjourned over to the ed." So the discussion was adjourned over to the next day, when the objector made quite a speech, at the close of which his brother embraced him with great unction. A Mons Savoye came to M. Pelletier's aid, and compared the position of the Assembly to that of a Scandinavian King, who seated himself on the sea-shore, declaring that the waves would not rise; but the sea rose, and rose, until it was ready so swallow him up, and all around him. Socialism was the sea that was now rising, and would not be stopped."

M. Pelletier's measure was shelved by a vote of

A Legislative Committee on Roman affairs he been in session in Paris for the last few days, but without much result. The most active members appear to be M. Thiers and M. Victor Hugo M. Thiers expresses himself as, upon the whole satisfied with the Pope's manifesto, (motu proprio.) and thinks it must be the basis of French as well as and thisks to must be the basis of French as well as Roman policy. He passed the highest eulogy on the Roman expedition. M. Victor Hugo opposed M. Thiers, and considered that the only suitable basis of action was the President's letter to Ney. basis of action was the President's letter to Ney. He thought the Government should be vigorously supported in securing the terms of that letter. He feared the Assembly, by its timidity, would give the Cabinet a good excuse for retreat and reaction. He was supported in this view by M. de la Moskowa and M. Casabianca. M. Thiers said he should be delighted to have the Court of Rome go beyond the motu proprio, but it would be not only useless, but ruinous, to insist upon such a course. M. Thiers's views will be reported to the Assembly.

to the Assembly.

M. de Falloux continues indisposed, and will not be able to take part in the debate on the Roman question. This debate is looked forward to with question. I his debate is looked forward to with some interest. It is the only thing likely to raise a breeze. The present stagnation of the political waters is insufferable, for they are mantling with corruption. A slight storm from the "Mounatin" will cause them to be crested with excitement and that will serve to keep them sweet; after

which, perhaps, some angel may stir them in such fashion as to renew the miracle of "healing." The French Minister of War has issued an order for the discharge of about fifty thousand The Constitutionnel has the following letter from The Constitutionnet has the following letter from Constantinople, of the 25th ult:

"Before replying definitively to the ultimatum sent in by the Minister of Russia, the Porte demanded officially the opinion of General Aupick and Sir S. Canning. Their opinion was, that the demand of extradition was not borne out by the transition and their really deal to the continuous conditions.

demand of extradition was not borne out by the treaties; and their reply dwelt at great length on the question of humanity involved in the matter. This sort of political consultation is related at length in the note which the Porte has handed to M. de Titow. I learn, from a good source, that the extreme resolution come to by M. de Titow was in a great measure called forth by Count de Sturmer, to whom his friend Rifaat-Pacha had counted it to be injuncted in agent that the this was in a great measure string Rifaat-Pacha had caused it to be intimated, in secret, that the ministry was wavering, and that a last effort would suffice to gain the victory; it is the agent of Rifaat-Pacha to the internuncio of Austria who disclosed this intrigue to the Grand Visir, demanding pardon on his knass. The American corvette which has this intrigue to the Grand Visir, demanding pardon on his knees. The American corvette which has been for some time at Constantinople left a few days back, with several Hungarian and Polish refugees on board, who had arrived by the Telemaque packet. It is believed that they have been taken to Greece."

ment to pause, because he is going to intrust his means to a Power which has thrice committed an act of bankruptcy. [Loud cheers; and interruption being caused by one dissentient, there arose general cries of 'Turn him out.' Turn nobody out, (said Mr. Cobden) If it be a man who has subscribed to this loan, he can only have paid ten percent. deposite; and if you keep him here I will prove to him that it will be to his interest not to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to forfeit the ten per cent. he has paid, than to pay any more. [Loud laughter and cheers] I will satisfy him that it will be more to his interest to the manufacture of the first of the proposals of the mational assembly, and of the provided a double fee be paid.

The correspondence, a

This speech has created the greatest excitement throughout Prussia. The Constitutional party in the Chambers will vigorously oppose it, though it is feared without much effect. The reëstablishment of an absolute Monarchy seems inevitable. The Express of this morning publishes the following:

"I will narrate to you the fate of my family "I will narrate to you the fate of my family with calmness and composure, for my heart is become stone. In our neighborhood, an army of Hungarians surrendered, 10,000 men with 40 cannon. Two days later, the Austrian troops entered our town. They consisted of a detachment of Lichtenstein light horse, commanded by Captain—, a native of Ruskby. It is possible that the great domestic happiness which I e joyed may have stirred envy and gained me enemies in Ruskby, but of no other crime am I guilty. Two families, low and coarsely bred,—and—, set this captain on his horrible crime. I was torn from the arms of my husband, from the circle of my children, from the hallowed sanctuary of my home, charged with no offence, allowed no hearing, arraigned before no judge. I, a woman, wife, and mother, was, in my own native town, before the people accustomed to treat me with respect, dragmother, was, in my own native town, before the people accustomed to treat me with respect, dragged into a square of soldiers, and there scourged with rods. Look, I can write this without dropping dead. But my husband killed himself. Robbed of all other weapons, he shot himself with a pocket pistol. A cry of horror filled the air. I was dragged further to Karansebes.

"The people rose, and would have killed those who instigated these horrors; but their lives were saved by the interference of the military. My eldest son was taken prisoner with the army of

eldest son was taken prisoner with the army of Gorgey, and sent as a common soldier into Italy; and so is the measure of my grief full. Can you picture to yourself the state of my mind? You knew not my husband. I tell you that no nobler, more elevated, more adorable character does or ever will exist. The productions of his intellect are known. He was the inventor of iron bridges In him the world has sustained a great loss. My nisfortune is boundless, and unexampled are the tortures which I have endured. My grief will be eternal. You will conceive that I can dwell on nothing but my sorrow. One only wish still animates me—to liberate my son. They have transported him to Gratz. If you have friends there, think of my poor boy of eighteen.

"F. von Maderspach."

Friday, October 12 .- All this week we have had nothing of interest from Rome. Gen. Rostolan is very unpopular with the incensed Romans. They shoot his soldiers, and would not miss a good chance at him. His last order is this: "French soldiers have from time to time been exposed to attempts at assassination, in which cowardice was combined with brutal hatred; groups of armed individuals have joined to assassinate a single man. Such crimes deserve exemplary punishment. The councils of war will try the punishment. The councils of war will try the culprits. These deplorable facts prove that the surrender of arms has not been complete, and that a great many individuals have found means to clude the directions of the military authorities. In order to insure the full execution of the above measures and preventnew crimes, the General-in-chief orders as follows:

"ART. 1. From this day 24 hours are allowed for the surrender of arms of every description by those who have not a special license from the French authorities. A proper place is appointed to receive the arms at the prefecture of police.

"ART. 2. Tuesday afternoon, domiciliary visits will take place in those houses which are considered. will take place in those houses which are considered suspicious. Every individual found with arms in his possession, or concealing them, shall be immediately brought before a court martial, and his sentence shall be promptly executed.

"ART. 3. The manufacture, sale, and exhibition of poniards, swords, stilettos, knives, swords stilets, or any other arms are severely reshibited and or any other arms, are severely prohibited, and transgressors incur the application of Art. 2, con-

cerning possessors of arms.

"Rome, September 30. General in-Chief, "Rostolan."

All is as quiet and dull in England as you can think. Poor Ireland is to lose another potato crop, and have another season of starvation and death. John O'Connell is trying to resuscitate the old Conciliation Hall meetings in Dublin, but the memory of his father is too fresh in the minds of the Repealers, and the hatred of his father too fresh in the minds of the Unionists, for hapless John to meet with anything but ridicule and dis-

Parliament is to meet on the 20th of Nove Annexation .- A public meeting to take into

consideration the best means of obtaining annexation, was to be held in Quebec, on the 27th, in pursuance of a call signed by several hundred of A STATE CONVENTION, representing the three or four thousand Hunker Democrats, bolters from

the Union formed in Vermont, was lately held at Montpelier, and resolutions were passed, declaring these bolters to be the Democratic party of HON. MOSES NORRIS ON THE FREEDOM OF THE

TERRITORIES.—This distinguished Democrat, being in attendance at the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, recently held at Concord, was invited to address the Convention. The Independent Democrat (Free Soil) says of his

"He defined his position on the question of slavery extension boldly and manfully. He did not doubt, and never had doubted, the power and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all our new Territories. The power had been exercised too long to be denied at this late day. At all events, it would not be denied by him, but would be asserted at all times. His speech was a signal rebuke of the miserable resolutions of the Convention, and was felt to be such."

Mr. Norris, we need not remind our readers, is of the United States Senators from New Hampshire.

M. H. URQUHART, a gentleman of talent, and a supporter of the Free Soil movement, has become assistant editor of the Steubenville (O.) News, a well-conducted Daily. CUBA.-The New York Sun, which is presun

ed to be well-informed as to the contemplated out-rage against the Island of Cuba, states that the organization for that object "is at this moment as vital and formidable as on the day when the proc-

# COMPLEXION OF SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO.

To the Editor of the National Era: The recent triumphant victory in our county, in electing as Representative to the next Legis-lature H. B. Spelman, Esq, has caused much speculation among politicians, charging the Free-Soilers with having sold themselves to Locofocoism,

forming unnatural alliances, &c. However much is said, (and the Cleveland Herald classes our candidate elect with the Loco's,) we are well pleased with the result, and consider it a victory that will tell in future for freedom and a the cause of human rights. In H. B. Spelman we

victory that will tell in future for freedom and a
the cause of human rights. In H. B. Spelman we
have a man that has stood for years as a leader
in the old Liberty ranks, a man of strict integrity,
conscientious in all his movements, always acting
from principle.

It was well known, at least among the Taylor
Whigs, that the salvation of the Taylor party in
our county was the election of S. W. McClure,
Esq.; hence he was brought forward as a candidate for Free-Soilers to vote for—that the result
might be trumpeted through the Union, the triumph of Taylorism in Summit county.

The true friends of Mr. McClure were hurt to
think that he should be made the tool of such duplicity. We remonstrated in vain, wishing to have
him stand by the Free Soil nomination, (as he
was a candidate in the Convention called to nominate a candidate, but failed to obtain it,) yet he
consented to run in opposition to our Free Soil
candidate, and for the Taylor Whigs. The result is known, and has settled the all-important
question, that freedom is predominant in Summit
county. Our entire Free Soil ticket was elected.

Last fall, consequent on the nomination of General Taylor, we of the old Liberty ranks waited
to see the result—many honest men came over to
our cause from the Whig party.

One has stood, (to his praise be it spoken,) although read out of the Whig party for doing
what his constituents and the Whig committee
for this district instructed him to do, (in case
General Taylor was nominated at the Philadelphia Convention) After all that has been heaped
upon him, he has stood like a true friend and
faithful advocate for freedom, nor aught can be
found against him; and you need not be surprised
if this same man, the Hon. D. R. Tilden, should
represent us in Congress at the next term from this
district.

district.

We have many fast friends in this county that will not rest till our cause is triumphant. Free Soil must and will prevail in this county and in this Congressional district.

Old Summit is erect? and in our late contest we have sohieved a victory that the friends of freedom may well be proud of. I. C. PERDLETON.

Charles Fall Summit C. Olic Olic 2013 1840

# EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Sr. Louis, October 19, 1849. Colonel Benton delivered a great speech here yesterday, the 18th, which was received with great applause. The subject, of course, was the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, the constitutionality of which he insisted upon and demonstrated. He was very severe upon Mr. Calhoun, and announced his intention of repaying the latter next winter, with interest, for his intrigues against Benton in Missouri.

Benton in Missouri.

An anti-Benton meeting was held in the evenfing, in the rotunds, which was a perfect failure.

The general impression now is, that Col. Benton
will be triumphantly sustained in his opposition
to slavery fanaticism. We have not felt confident
of it till now.

We have not felt confident

Wishing for the success of your valuable paper and the cause, I am, respectfully, &c.

Whitestown, Oneida Co., Oct. 10, 1849 .- Dr. Bailey: Will you give the following a place in your paper?
Mr. Shepherd was formerly a leading member Mr. Shepherd was formerly a leading member of the old Liberty Party; has been its candidate for Governor; was, in the fall of 1848, chairman of the New York State Convention of the Liberty Party, when the union with the Barnburners was made. Perhaps it was through his influence, more than that of any other man, that he union was effected.

James L. Smith.

effected.

Dear Sir: Has not the time for you to redeem the pledge you gave the old "Liberty Party," when chairman of its last Convention, already arrived? The pledge you cannot have forgotten. If I remember rightly, it was: That if you found the Liberty Party had been betrayed into the hands of false friends, you would be the first to rally for its rescue. It was made in good faith: let it be kept.

let it be kept.

A Member of the Old Liberty Party.

Mr. C. O. Shepherd.

Union Springs, Oct. 8, 1849. The Free Soil party of New York is in a curious position, being composed, last fall, of some twenty thousand Whigs that bolted Taylor's nomination, and fifteen thousand Liberty Party men. The remainder were Baraburners of the Democratic party, swelling the number to some one hundred and twenty to thirty thousand voters. The two sections of the Democratic party having this fall united, the question is asked by many, and with much propriety, what will become of the Free Soil party of the great State of New York? That, in my opinion, will depend upon the course of the united party. The great question with many is, will the party be a part of the great Free Soil party of the United States? It will make but little difference, provided they are perfectly true on the Free Soil question. The probability is, that most of the Free-Soilers will go with the Democratic party this fall. Some will probably stay at home as will some of the avoid Hunkers. Democratic party this fall. Some will Democratic party this fall. Some will probably stay at home, as will some of the rabid Hunkers. So things will move on for a while. But should the Democracy of this State be partners in presenting us with a pro-slavery man for the Presidency, the party will dissolve as soon as a piece of quick lime in a rain storm. The fact is, there were very many of the Bearburgers that there were very many of the Barnburners that would have preferred to remain separate, and op-posed the union to the last, but will now submit, and try the Union party, with a fair prospect that their principles will be carried out in the new party—if not, there will be a new organization. You may be assured that there is a powerful Free Soil sentiment in this State amongst the great mass of the people.

Albany, N. Y., September 25, 1849.—Dr. Bailey: You must not indulge in any misgivings in regard to the recent course of the radical Democracy in this State. You may rely upon it that they will never abandon the principles which they have so unflinchingly espoused. And, mark well, another year will behold the united party occupying substantially the Buffalo platform. Be assured of this. Looking upon the Era as the only really Republican journal published at Washington. Republican journal published at Washington, take great pleasure in renewing my subscription and in commending it to the support of every true Democrat. I am your obedient servant.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 19, 1849 .- Mr. G. Bailey: The friends of freedom in the national jurisdiction have found in you a consistent but cordial advocate of liberal measures, and we look with a considerable interest to your views of the re-union of the Democratic party in this State. I belong to the radical Democracy, and I have taken a part in the re-union, and I feel that we have done nothing to retard the progress of free principles, but have taken such steps as will insure the full force of the Democratic party against slavery. The tone of your paper is so candid and judicious, that I entertain no fears of harsh remarks being made by you upon this union; but marks being made by you upon this union; but persons living at a distance are not as able to ap-preciate our position as one at home, knowing the sentiments of the masses. We who have the best means of observation, consider the battle in this State fought and won in favor of freedom, and you may rest assured that no form of organization of the Democratic party here will ever be found again in communion with slavery. Yours.

Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, October 10, 1849. Mount Verion, Knoz Co., Onto, October 10, 1839.

Dr. Bailey: Perhaps some of your readers will be glad to aid me in accomplishing an important work in this place. I have resolved to erect a Free Presbyterian Church. Some forty or fifty members of my old congregation will go with me Those members who remain, refuse to let us wor ship in the house we left at any hour of the Sabbath, although it may not be occupied by any other person. I feel that the Church of God must be aroused to take hold of the question of freedom with more earnestness and energy than it has with more earnestness and energy than it has ever yet done, or the great wheels of the chariot of liberty will be clogged. I do not know any reason why the central part of Ohio is not a favorable position for exerting an influence favorable to this object. I am willing to make the experiment. The friends of the congregation who go with me are contributing liberally, according to their ability. But we will need some foreign aid to complete our undertaking. I would be glad to see many of my distant Anti-Slavery brethren face to face, and present my plea personally. But I cannot be absent long from my charge.

I feel anxious to see the Church of God reformed. Who will assist me in my undertaking? I make my appeal to every lover of truth and humanity. Yours, respectfully,

Edwin H. Nevin.

Will other Anti-Slavery papers please insert

# FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, October 13, 1849. There is more firmness in the grain market, and in the course of the past week prices have slight-ly advanced. Indian corn quoted at 28s. to 29s. y advanced. Indian corn quoted at 28s. to 29s. 6d. per quarter for white, and 27s. to 28s. per of per quarter for white, and 27s. to 28s, per quarter for yellow.

Flour is not much altered in value, being quoted at 28s. 6d. for Western Canal and Philadelphia; 19s. to 21s. for new Western; 24s. and 25s. for Ohio. Old sour flour is worth 21s. to 21s. 6d.

per barrel. Wheat was held at 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d per barrel. At present there is no Indian mea American cured provisions continue in demand A merican cured provisions continue in demand.

Of lard, the sales reach 100 tons at 36s. to 36s. 6d.

per hundred weight. The bacon is more inquired for, and full prices are paid, but there is very little doing in hams or shoulders. Low prime mess pork is in demand for shipment to Ireland at about former rates. In cheese, there is very little doing

at Birmingham on the 6th instant, it was deter-mined to make no alteration in prices. The mar-ket for Scotch pig iron remains without animation Present quotations, merchant bar, £5 10s.; nail rods, £6 5s.; best roll, £7; hoop, £7 10s.; sheet, £6; files, Scotch pig No. 1, net cash, £2 9s.

CONTENTS OF No. 286. - Price, twelve and a hal Journal.
3. Grman Travellers on North America.—Spectator.
4. Nature's Ice Caves.—Chambers's Journal.
5. Language of the Tombs.—B.
6. Water in London —Spectator.
7. The Modern Vassal, Chapter v.—John Wilmer.
8. The Story of a Family, Chapter xviii.—Sharpe's B.

9. Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell.—Ib.
10. Turkey and Russia.—London Times.
10. TLLUSTRATION.—The Great Sea Serpent of 1948, fr

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO.,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield street

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most nextu. It contains in the day the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraduct of the human mind in

NOTICE: NOTICE!!

This subscriber hereby tenders his services to any person wishing to employ a Clerk, either in a wholesale or retail store, Book-keeper, Collector, Agent, travelling or fixed, or any other like business. He can furnish testimonials of a good moral character, of natural talents for business, and education, and of industrious habits. Persons wishing to employ will please address, (post paid,) in time for their letters to be received by the lat of December.

ters to be received by the lat of December, E. L. WißSON, Sandy Run, Cleveland Co., N. C. The Washington "Union" and the "Republic" will please copy three times, and each forward account and a paper containing an insertion.

Holden's Illustrated Dollar Magazine. SINCE the death of the projector of this popular Maga-sine, the property has passed into the bands of the sub-soriber, who will continue to publish it at the Publication

No. 109 Nusau Street, New York,

THE NEW VOLUME, THE NEW VOLUME,

To be commenced on the last of January, 1860, will comprise
many important improvements, which, it is believed, will
render the Magasine one of the best periodicals published
in the country, as it certainly is the cheapest. Among three
improvements will be new and beautiful type, fine calendered paper, a higher order of illustrations than those heretofore
given, and contributions from some of the ablest writers in
America. It is the aim of the proprietor to publish a Popular Magasine, adapted to the wante of all classes of reading
people in the Republic, which shall be both instructive and
amusing, and free slike from the grossness which characterises much of the cheap literature of the day, and from the
vapidity of the so-called "Ladies' Magasines." The Illusrations will consist of Original Drawings engraved on wood
by the best artists;

Portraits of Remarkable Persons and Views of
Remarkable Places,

Portraits of Remarkable Persons and Views of Remarkable Places,

Illustrated by pen and pencil. A strict revision will be exercised, that no improper article or word shall ever be admitted, so that it may safely be taken by persons of the utmost refinement, and read at the fireside for the amusement or instruction of the family circle.

The Review department of the Magasine will contain brief critical notices of all the new publications of the day, and will form a complete chronicle of current literature.

From the business and literary connections already established, the best assistance that the country can afford will be secured for completing the plans of the publisher, and nothing will be wanting that ample pecuniary resources and watchful industry can obtain, to make the Magasine the Leading Literary Periodical of America.

The extremely low rate at which it is published precludes the hope of profit, except from a chronistion greater than that which any literary periodical has ever yet attained; but, with the new avenues daily opening for the circulation of works of merit; the constantly increasing population of the country; the cheapness of the Magasine, and the superiority of its literary and artistic attractions to those of any other work now issued; the proprietor fearlessly engages in an enterprise which will be sure to benefit the public if it should not enrich himself.

The Magazine will be under the editorial charge and supervision of

Charles F. Briggs,

Charles F. Briggs, who has been connected with it from the beginning.

The "Pulpit Portraits," a series of biographical aketches, accompanied by well-engraved Portraits of Eminent Divines of the American Churches, which have formed a conspicuous feature of "HOLDEN," will be continued in the succeeding Volumes of the Magasine, and will render it of peculiar value to religious people of every denomination.

will commence on the First of January next, but will be issued on the 15th of December. Each number will consist of 64 Pages, and Numerous Engravings.

The Terms are One Dollar a Year in advance; the Magustine will be plainly and carefully directed, and sent by mall at the visk of the subscribers. As each number will be stereotyped, missing or lost numbers can be at any time supplied when ordered, but will be deducted from the time for which payment has been received. Kemittances may be sent at the risk of the proprietor, provided a description of the bills are taken, and enclosed in the presence of the Fostmaster, as evidence of the fact.

Five copies will be furnished for \$4, and twenty copies for \$15. Numbers for the year 1848, excepting the month of January, will be furnished at four cents each, and Bound Volumes in cloth with gift edges, from July to Dosomber, inclusive, at \$1 each.

Newspaper publishers who will insert this Prospectus four times, and notice the Magastine monthly, will receive a bound volume for the year 1849, and an exchange for the coming year; they are requested to send only those papers in which the Prospectus and notices appear. Letters must be addressed to "Holden's Dollar Magastine, No. 109 Nassau St., New York," and post-paid in all cases.

New York," and post-paid in all cases.
Oct 25-3m. W. H. DIETZ, Proprietor. BOARDING. MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 25-tf

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-TUTE,

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States—situ-ated two miles south of Woodbury, in the county town of Gloucester County, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank—having been opened under favorable anspices, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhees, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous dis-cases, under the superintendence of Dr. Dexter, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

Moristown, N. J., and received the Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have clapsed since the first Water Cure Institution was opened in the U. S., and the result of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

and to its administration, in both acute and circuit of seases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

The Managers deem it unnecessary to refer to the numerous and astonishing cures which have been effected at this institution, notwithstanding they have permission from many patients to do so.) Should any applicant desire information of this kind, they will be referred to the patients themselves, who will certify to the benefit which they received while at the Parkeville Institute.

The winter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment. The season gallop on towards a cure in the cold season, while the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest," re-action being them more easily produced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this country, the utmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure. THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

Has been constructed after the European plan; every room being provided with a plunge, foot, and sitz bath. The douch has a fall of about thirty feet, while the main plunge is supplied from an exclusive spring of cold water.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and all accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, surrounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrious and Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, sur-rounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrious and enterprising armers. Communication may be had with the City, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity. The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their In-stitution to the diseased, would also tender them the com-

premises.

Patients will be exposted to bring wish them two linen sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the Institute. Institute.

At the Livery Stable, they can procure carriages or saddle horses, (for Ladies or Gentlemen,) and such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville can have them well taken care of, at livery stable prices.

A stage runs daily from the Institute to Red Bank.
Oct. 25—tf

CASE of superior German Cologne. 30 dozen Lubin's fine Extracts for the handkerchief 1. 30 dozen Lubin's line Excracts for the annuarement. 10 dozen blue and white pot Ox Marrow.
20 dozen Macassar, Bear, and Antique Oils.
12 dozen Barry's Tricopherous and Guerlain's Eau Lusrale for restoring and beautifying the hair.
Charcoal, Orris. Rose, and other superior Dentifrice.
A fresh supply of cold cream Lip Salve.
And every other article necessary for the Toilst.
S. PARKER'S
Comb. Fancy, and Perfumery Store. Comb, Funcy, and Perfumery Store, Penn. Avenue, near National Ho

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. PARKER has opened a full assortment of fall And winter Millinery, among which are—A few imported Hats, of the latest styles. A rich assortment of Feathers, some expressly for ladies and children's straw hats.

A large assortment of Bonnet Ribands and Lace Vells. Riegant Saah Ribands, Belting and Velvet Ribands. Choice Bridal Wreaths. Full sets of French Flowers, for evening dresses. Bajou's Kid Gloves, Mits, plain and embroidered with gold and silver.

French-worked Collars, Cuffs, &c.

Oct. 18—3ti

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mentation and acce, when is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla age so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The

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is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

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tution indissolubly comented together. As well may it he said that our Constitution must give place to the established religion of Mexico.

How strange it is, that whilst Congress has no power over the subject of slavery, in consequence of an inhibition, that it should be contended that the laws of the conquered country should secure a prohibition, and thus triumph over our consti-

Thus, as I conceive, stands the question of right; but if it were a question of expediency merely, how ungenerous the conduct of the North. We but if it were a question of expediency mercy, how ungenerous the conduct of the North. We are united as a family of nations. We may have different local interests, but our obligations to each other require an observance of good faith, of good feeling, of mutual support and forbearance. With them, it is matter of feeling only—with us, it is a question of interest. Are they not prepared to yield their feelings and their prejudices for the sake of protecting our interest? If not, they have forgotten the objects of the Union—mutual safety, prosperity, and happiness, dictated it. Are they willing to risk all these for the gratification of a mere imaginary philanthropy? It would seem they willing to risk all these for the gratification of a mere imaginary philanthropy? It would seem so. The Wilmot Proviso is but the entering wedge. That accomplished, and the rest will follow. Enancipation in the States is doubtless the ultimate object, and we have reason to fear that at no point short of this will the effort cease. The Union must be dissolved, and the blestings which we enjoy under our Government must become a saorifice on the altar of fanaticism. We must become a degraded people, or abandon our countries of the same of become a degraded people, or abandon our country to the African race. We would say to them, beware! You but rush on to your own destruc-

It is a subject of deep regret, that the powerful engine of prejudice is arrayed against us. Enormities are falsely ascribed to us, with a view to excite indignation. They add insult to injury.
We are held out as destitute of common mercy degraded at home and abroad. The means employed are calculated to excite our slave popula-tion and endanger our lives. We hope and be-lieve that there are still a few at the North who value the Union, and do not engage in this unnatural warfare. Our Union should be social as well as political; amity should prevail between the different divisions. But the ties that bind us are being daily weakened, and the love of the Union diminished. We have remonstrated, but in vain. We yield to none, in a deep and abiding love for the Union. We wish not to sever it, but a recement it. We can vindicate it only by duct for the world.

As the families grew up, matters did not mend, keeping it inviolate. We would preserve it in allies purity. We want it as our fathers gave it to us, and must defend it against infraction, as a sacred duty we owe to their memory. The South has borne with these encroachments, under a hope that a sense of justice would ultimately correct the evil, but of this there seems now to be but little hope. We must take our stand. Let us survey the ground well, and occupy that position on vey the ground well, and occupy that position on which we can stand within the pale of the Con-stitution; and, when taken, let us maintain it like men who know their rights, and are determined

to protect them. We are not the aggressors, and if the result should prove disastrous, let the blame rest on those who have provoked the quarrel.

Thus, gentlemen of the Convention, I have endeavored to point out what I regard as our condesvored to point out what I regard as our constitutional rights. The evils you know. The great and serious inquiry is, shall we submit to further degradation, or shall we seek redress? If the latter, how is it to be obtained? Let me again allude to the importance of the subject—again entreat you to weigh it well, calmly, and dispassionately. We meet not here to discuss an ordinary topic. Here we can have no party preferences. We are joint owners of this great estate. It is our birthright—our inheritance. We may have our honest differences of opinion about its manement by our agents, but when the whole is out to be swept from us, we cannot differ as to the necessity of its preservation. Let us confer party. Such feelings I trust and believe you all in, and hope that they may lead you to wise and happy results.

# THERE ARE FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES.

We call the attention of the reader, and especially our fair friends, to the following well-told and beautiful story. Few people have peregrinated in this world of ours, without having witnessed the evil consequences of family quarrels; and few there are who have not most earnestly and sincerely deprecated their existence. They bitterness. We copy from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal-a periodical that is always distinguished for the beauty of its contributions.

New York Atlas. New York Atlas.

Perhaps there are no disagreements in which
the contending parties are so hard to be reconciled, as those designated "family quarrels."
Why this is the case, is a question involving
many considerations, on only one or two of which
we can briefly touch at present. It may proceed
in some degree from the same principle on which
is grounded the old adage, "Familiarity breeds
arterity" "Hall is a support of the same of t contempt." "He is my own relation; surely have a right to advise him." "She is my cousin it is hard if one cannot speak one's mind to so near a connection;" forgetting that the very in dissoluble nature of the tie existing between the parties is, as in marriage, an extra reason for that forbearance which should ever be practiced be tween man and man. Again, there families clashing interests, requiring the exercise of justice, kindness, and impartiality, to adjust them satisfactorily, and these qualities are by no means so common as some less amiable ones. No small portion of the quarrels in families begin from this source. But if family quarrels are but-ter and vindictive, there is another less open spe ter and vindictive, there is another less open species of warfare perpetually going on in some families, which is not so easily defined, or even so easily reconciled. "A shyness," a coldness — these are the terms by which it is designated; and it consists in a thousand little uncharitable acts and feelings, in which both parties are generally pretty equally to blame. The fact of who was the aggressor, or what the aggression was, is lost in the distance; but each had a multitude of complaints to make to the other, and this unpleasantness is thus kept up and fomented by the com-

plaints to make to the other, and this unpleasantness is thus kept up and fomented by the commission of numerous faults on both sides. In illustration, take the following true story—
James and William Bolton were brothers, residing in a flourishing manufacturing town, the
eldest and youngest of a large family, the immediate branches of which were scattered through the
four quarters of the world. James, the elder, had also passed a good portion of his early life abroad, and, returning to his native country with considerable property, had been drawn by the strength of natural affection, first to visit, and second to settle in the locality where his only relative now in England was already settled. William had been married for two or three years, and was the father of two children, a boy and a girl. He had father of two children, a boy and a girl. He had married a lady of small, ready-money property, which had been very useful to him in a business requiring a more extensive capital than he had himself possessed; and she being what is usually called a clever manager—a shrewd, active, domestic personage—it was considered that William Bolton had made an excellent match. Whether it was the sight of his bester's descriptions. it was the sight of his brother's domestic happiness, or that he thought a house of his own would be preferable to the lodgings he now occupied, I know not; but, before he had been many months at home, James Bolton announced to his brother that he was disposed to marry; and with-in a year after his return to England, he led to

brother that he was disposed to marry; and within a year after his return to England, he led to the hymeneal altar a lady, not so young as to be denominated a girl, yet scarcely so eld as to be reported of a certain age. Mrs. William Bolton, who for various reasons was not fully satisfied with the match, was quite sure that five years might, without injustice, be added to the thirty the lady owned to, and wondered why she did not wear caps. "It would look so much more respectable, my dear, considering your brother's age," as she remarked to her husband.

Be this as it may, in the course of a few years Mrs. James became the mother of a numerous and thriving family, whilst Mrs. William, with the exception of a little girl, born in the same year with Mrs. James's second, remained unenlarged. But by the time ten years of matrimony had gone over the head of the elder brother, one of the shynesses and the unpleasoninesses, so unaccountable, so apparently incurable, to which I alluded in the beginning of this story, had arisen between the families, and seemed rather to increase than diminish with each succeeding year. Not between the brothers; their affection was undiminished, their greetings as kind and cordial as ever. But they seldom met; and, as if secretly conscious of the disunion between their families, never alluded to the circumstance.

Mrs. William Bolton was indeed a curious compound. She was as we said, ahrewd, managing, and active; she was tolerably well informed; had been a good daughter to infirm parents; was an affectionate wire, and a doting mother. Besides this, she had a kind and warm heart, and would have given, to see a common expression, the very clothes off her back to succor the distressed for

Not between the brothers; their affection was undiminished, their greetings as kind and cordial as ever. But they seldom met; and, as if secretly conscious of the disunion between their families, never alluded to the circumstance.

Mrs. William Belton was indeed a curious compound. She was, as we said, shrewd, mansging, and active; she was tolerably well informed; had been a good daughter to infirm parents; was an affectionate wife, and a doting mother. Besides this, she had a kind and warm heart, and would have given, to use a common expression, the vory clothes off her back to succor the distressed for whom her feelings were interested. But she was and given to express herself on many ecasions from more atrongly than the occasion warranted; this she called an honest speaking of her mind, while many considered it as rude and abrept. She was of a young man of good family, who had lately entered into partnership with her father; and as he was a great favorite with her mother, somewhat aristorration in appearance, and exceedingly in love, the lady surrendered, on condition that two years should be permitted to elapse before they were married.

"My daughter," said Mrs. William, "is not in such a hurry to make sure of her lover as certain young ladies she could name. She would not disgrate herself as some young ladies would do, by engaging themselves one month, and marrying the ment." But just at this crisis a new turn was given to the attention of the family in all its branches, by the receipt of letters from abroad, which informed James and William Bolton that their brother Charles, who had resided in Spair from his boyhood, and having married the daughter only daughter intended to go to England the ensure a something else to do than gad about; secondly, that the latter might make the acquisitions of those relatives to whose care she

James Bolton she never liked; her father, it turned out, had been a pawn-broker; and Mrs. William affected a charitable hushing up of the circumstances, whenever it happened to be alluded to, while at the same time she indulged in many a strong hint at upstarts and lew-born people in the presence of James Bolton's family—especially the children, who being poor things, in blessed ignorance of their mamma's origin, could only vainly wonder at their aunt's vehemence. Then Mrs. James was accused by Mrs. William of being thoroughly idle; and that she was of a less active turn than her sister-in-law, nobody could deny. She was a fair, plump, composed-looking dame, who took the world easily, trusted to washerwomen to darn stockings, and to servants to erwomen to darn stockings, and to servants to dress her children; and, in the midst of a domes-

approved of; were ond of high-seasoned dainties, and so forth; and Mrs. William chose to set them down as gluttons. "I really dread asking your brother to dinner, my dear," Mrs. William would remark, "one has to be so particular, and make such a fuss." Now, the truth was, that some soup, a good joint of meat, and a pudding, would have furnished quite a sufficient dinner for the occasion, and all parties would have been satisfied; but Mrs. William made her fatigue evident, as she sat down at the head of her well-furnished board. The children, as little children, played together; but, with the singular instinct of children, soon felt the coolness of their parents extending to themselves. Indeed, their mammas did not spare

erality of young ladies; they were moderately good looking, moderately accomplished, reasona-bly fond of each other, and delightful in gaiety, and dress, and beaux. Here Mrs. William had a great triumph; her Jane was decidedly beautiful; her Millicent pretty, and extremely clever, the only blot on her mother's eyes being, that she seemed to love her aunt, her cousins, and all her relations, next to her own parents, with the most perfect and childlike confidence, and they loved her. Millicent was as completely a family pet as ever was a heroine of romance. She seemed to have come into the world without a spot in her mind where pride or prejudice could grow, lov-ing her parents, her brother, and sister, supreme-ly, yet with love enough to extend to all besides; a lovely, happy, loving creature, indeed, was little Milly Bolton.

Jane, the elder sister, was even more beautiful; her mind was well cultivated; her manners ele-gant; her nature extremely affectionate. But she inherited much of her mother's prejudice and ane inherited much of her mother's prejudice and pride, and in her family dislike did not seem like-ly to be softened. Jane was exceedingly polite to her cousins, and was by them treated with po-liteness in return; but little, loving Milly was their idol. If their mother would have permitted their idol. If their mother wend have permitted it, they would have had her amongst them every day, and all day long; but Mrs. William was al-ways ready with an excuse to prevent her going amongst them, and they delighted to tease their unt by showing every possible preference over her own pet Jane.

her own pet Jane.

As the families advanced in age, new opportunities for difference and mutual censure arose.

The four "Misses Bolton" of the Priory—I should have said, before, that, some years previously, James had purchased a house and garden in the outskirts of the town, which bore that dignified epithet, though the new mansion, built on the site are always distinguished by their virulence and of an old monastic ruin, had as much resemblance be gay, and, as often as circumstances would perflirting merrily when opportunity offered. Mrs. William did not allow danglers at her house; and when young gentlemen came there, it was not to sit by her daughter's work table, or hang over their harp; they came to dinner or tea, and saw the young ladies only in her presence. Some girls might have felt this as a restraint, but Mrs. William's daughters did not. Jane had been so com-pletely trained in her mother's way, and so thoroughly inherited her spirit, that she would have wished no other arrangement, had a choice been allowed her; and, besides that Millicent would never have dreamt of a rebellious thought, her heart was so far preoccupied by an unconscious love of her cousin, Charles Belton, the eldest of the Priory flock, that she cared very little for any other. Her cousin Sophia was her chief friend— a circumstance causing a good deal of annoyance to Mrs. William, who, however, strove to counter-act the influence of "that giddy Sophia," by keeping Milly as much as possible away, and never allowing her to join in the parties which included her cousins when she could prevent it. She saw nothing of Milly's innocent attachment to Charles for Charles did not like his aunt, and seldom visited her; but she was by no means blind to that which her own son Henry had formed suddenly and unexpectedly for Sophia. Henry had been absent from home except at short intervals; and, having completed his college course, came home, as it seemed to Mrs. William, just to fall in love with Sophia, whom, of all the four Boltons, she disliked the most; but the young man was headstrong, and she knew too well the danger of open opposition to his will. She contented her-self with making little cutting remarks, and passing censure on Sophia whenever opportunity of-fered; a course of conduct which sometimes elicit-ed a laugh from her dutiful son when he was in good humor—when in ill humor, a surly contra-diction. Meanwhile, Sophia, who delighted to tense her aunt, encouraged Henry's attentions on all occasions, still declining to enter into a positive engagement with him, on the grounds that she was aware that his mother disliked her—that she was above forming a clandestine engagement—that she never would marry into a family where she was not a favorite, &c.; adroitly managing at the same time to keep the young man in play, so that, if nothing better should offer within a reasonable time, he would still be a dernier resort Though silent on the subject to her son, Mrs. Wil liam exercised no such restraint amongst the few chosen friends to whom we have before alluded,

chosen friends to whom we have before alluded, representing Sophia as an artful girl, who, under the guidance of a designing mother, (poor Mrs. James,) had entrapped the affections of her beloved son. She forgot, in the hest of her anger, that, all things considered, the match would be a pretty equal one—that Sophia would have a small fertune—that Henry's expectations were not so brilliant as to make him a peculiarly desirable To Mrs. William's mingled delight and vexation, she was soon delivered from her fears regarding her son; and she was annoyed at having to confess they were groundless. A coldness took place between the parties, arising in the attentions of a certain Mr. Aldred to Sophia; and at length her public engagement to him boing announced, put an end to one source of Mrs. William's uneasiness. Mr. Aldred was neither very young nor very handsome, nor was he immensely rich; but as Sophia was five-and-twenty, and not strikingly handsome, and as no other eligible offer just now shone in the horizon, she, and her mother, and her sisters, agreed in full conclave that he might do, and Sophia accordingly became his wife. A very good, obedient wife she made, after all, to a somewhat exacting and fretful husband; but as he allowed her to dress as handsomely as she pleased, and, while he sometimes To Mrs. William's mingled delight and vexasomely as she pleased, and, while he sometimes grumbled at her gaieties, did not prevent her entering into them, she, not being troubled by any very killing sensibilities, managed to get on with him quite as smoothly as she could have expected to do.

because there were few, in her own sphere, whom she liked well enough to put herself out of the way to visit; and she had not the least idea of any duty she owed to society, which should make her otherwise unprotected. Letters of condolence and invitation were written and dispatched by both the spend her time with those she did not care for. There were, however, a chosen few, who ran nearly parallel to herself in prejudices, which they dignified with the name of principle; and these formed almost her only associates. Mrs.

James Bolton she never liked; her father, it turned out, had been a pawn-broker; and Mrs.

would naturally be consigned, should the decease of the mether, who was in delicate health, leave her otherwise unprotected. Letters of condolence and invitation were written and dispatched by both the family at the Priory and at William Bolton's, and it was already beginning to be a matter of dispute and jealousy as to which family she would visit first, when an end was put to the controversy by the receipt of further letters from the widow, who, after warmly thanking her relative for their her otherwise unprotected. Letters of condolence and invitation were written and dispatched by both the family at the Priory and at William Bolton's, and it was already beginning to be a matter of dispute and jealousy as to which invitation she would accept, or which family she would visit first, when an end was put to the controversy by the receipt of further letters from the widow, who, after warmly thanking her relatives for their kind invitations, declined them in toto. "If my friends will kindly exert themselves to procure me a small furnished house or comfortable lodgings. I shall be truly obliged to them; but as I feel ings, I shall be truly obliged to them; but as I feel that I shall have a better chance of securing their affections thus, than by becoming an inmate with either. I feel more at liberty to do as I please; and, believe me, the habits of an invalid, to say nothing of these seconds.

> good easy woman, that all would unite in endeavoring to find out the most comfortable locale for her and her daughter. What heart-burnings, what stifled bickerings, were occasioned by her omission! Mrs. William and Jane discovered am conscious that it wants that charm to most spacious and airy lodgings, the very thing for the widow; so cheap, too! The Priory misses hit on a love of a cottage half a mile beyond their own, the prettiest and sweetest place possible in summer, and with no disadvantage to speak of—a stagnant pond, a want of proper furniture, and so forth, excepted; these seeming to be but trifling drawbacks. In this emergency, fortunately, James and William did for once exert themselve more eligible house than the young ladies, and jointly supplied it with what was wanting in furni-ture; and, as the lady had declined their offered spitalities, agreed to pay the rent between them, should it appear, on investigation, that the circumstances of the widow would render such atten-

on acceptable.

The widow arrived in London; and her request that all would assemble at her new home to receive her on a certain day, as she wished to make the acquaintance of all her husband's relatives at once, settled another delicate question of precedence which had already begun to agitate the fair breasts of the contending parties. Even to the last moment, the spirit of rivalry prevailed; both parties brought to the house certain necessary ar-ticles of provisions; both went all over the rooms, to see that nothing was omitted which ought to have been provided; neither would, for one moment, or in one particular, trust to the other.
Mrs. Charles Bolton, or Aunt Helen, as we shall call the new comer, was one of the most prepossessing and lovely beings that could well be imagined. She had been married at sixteen, and her present age was not more than six-and-thirty. Her exceedingly slight figure, fair skin, and her present age was not more than six-and-thirty. Her exceedingly slight figure, fair skin, and blue eyes, made her appear still younger; and she looked far more like the sister than the mother of the beautiful girl who, in all the bloom of early womanhood, stoed by her side. The deep mourning habit of the strangers, and the circumstance that dark hair and eyes predomina-ted in the other members of the family, rendered them still more striking. Yet though no them still more striking. Yet, though no studied dress or attitude would have made them more picturesque, the Widow Bolton and her daughter were the least affected and the simplest of human beings. They had lived much alone, and were friends and companions from the hour of Madeline's birth; for Aunt Helen's own connections abroad were all either dead or dispersed. The gentle stranger, born of English parents, had little in common with the ladies of Spain; and in her husband and daughter Aunt Helen had found her world. She had read much, for she had undertaken, with some small assistance from masters, the education of her daughter herself; and, teaching, had been herself taught. She drop-ped into the little world of her English relatives like a creature from another sphere, prepared to love them all; yet so simple, so guileless, so free from prejudice; that she might have put them to

shame, as the presence of an angel would have done. They could not differ about Aunt Helen. They had only to admire, and wonder, and love, both her and her gentle, loving girl, whose blue eyes looked as if asking to love her. Wonderful to say for at least size was for her available. to say, for at least six weeks after her arrival at W—, Aunt Helen gave no cause of offence to either party by any apparent preference for the other. The Priory misses, indeed, monopolized Madeline a good deal; but Mrs. William onzer priory as a country jan—the four Misses plton were all dressy, showy girls, inclined to gay, and, as often as circumstances would pergay, and, as often as circumstances would pertain the poor panning logical was charitable enough to say that Madeline was to the priority of the many of the said "than Jane; and a poor simple girl like Madeline was not likely to see what they were, so long as illiam did not allow danglers at her house; and they flattered and were kind to her." She really of this town or vicinity should be detected in aidthey flattered and were kind to her." She really did wonder, however, at her sister-in-law allowing Madeline to be out so much with them—girls who were always showing themselves in public walks, and laughing, and flirting. She would soon tell Helen her mind, if it were not that she dreaded to make mischief. "But never mind, she would find them out by and by." "I wonder," out he was "bow my sister in law on the state of the state o quoth Mrs. James, "how my sister-in-law can find pleasure in having that disagreeable Jane there so often? Clever, indeed! Well, I suppose Jane is clever; but Helen is so well informed herself. I should not think Jane could teach her much!"

Twelve months passed by, and by the end of that time the widow's eyes were opened, not to find out the peculiar faults of each party, but to see and wonder at the ill feeling that, without any real cause, existed between them.
"My dear Mary," said she to the second hope of the Priory, exalted by her sister's marriage to the title of Miss Bolton—" my dear Mary, why do you speak so slightingly of dear Jane? And I cannot think you treat your Aunt William with all the respect due to her from her relationship. Excuse my speaking of these things—there is evidently something wrong amongst you. As a relative and a truly interested friend, may I in-

quire the cause?"
"Oh. Mrs. William and her family know best we have never given them any cause of offence. But mamma says, from the time of her marriage, Aunt William never seemed to be fond of her; and I suppose for that reason mamma did not like her. We never were favorites with her from childhood; and I do not see why we are to submit

a be trampled on !" "Nor I either; but I do not find that there has been any attempt to trample on you. Pray, my dear, did you ever attempt to conciliate your aunt and cousins? Did you ever pass small slights? Strive not to be apt to imagine offences; and if offences were really offered, strive to return good

for evil?" for evil?"

Mary reddened; but she made no reply for some moments. At length she said:

"I am sure we have done as much to conciliate my aunt Jane as they could expect—more than

my aunt Jane as they could expect—more than they ever did for us."
"Perhaps so, my dear; but one person doing wrong is no reason why another should do so. Also, I have for some time past been making my observations on what has been passing around me, and with sorrow I have seen this disunion of tempers or stating aroung the members of my betempers existing among the members of my be-loved husband's family. I do not say that your coldness of feeling amounts to hatred; God for-bid! I am sure that if either family were ill, or in deep affliction, all this outer corrent of ill-will would give way, petty bickerings be forgotten, and kindliest aid and sympathy be given and re-

ceived."

"Jane, my dear girl," said Aunt Helen, a few days afterwards, to her elder niece, "why do you so obstinately refuse to join the Priory party to Eldwood? It cannot be that you have any objecbidwood? It cannot be that you have any objection to a water party, because you went to Forley with the Benfields the other day; yet when Helen invited you, you coldly declined."
"I don't care about going," said she, bridling up. "I don't care to go, except with one or two chosen friends, like the Benfields. I don't see

chosen friends, like the Benfields. I don't see why I should put myself out of the way to go with people who don't want my company, and who only ask me, I do think, that they may take offence at my refusing."

"Then why refuse? If I were in your position, I would put myself very much out of the way, if necessary, to accept the invitation."

"What! when I know they would rather be without me?"

"But, Jane, it is in your own power to make them rather be with you. Why, dearest, in so-ciety of your nearest relatives, are you so con-strained, so cold, so silent? I can bear witness strained, so cold, so silent? I can bear witness that you can be the most agreeable companion when you choose; you have stores of knowledge; you have natural wit; you have powers of pleasing and amusing, which only need be exerted, to make you as desired as you could wish. Go to this party; fling off constraint and hauteur; be matural; be willing to please; and, above all, instead of taking offence, be blind to any real or imaginary affront that you may think you perceive. Do this once or twice, and, believe me, the effect will be magical."

the effect will be magical."
"But, 239 dear aunt Helen, do you not see it would be useless? Do you not see that my would be useless? Do you not see that my cousins hate me?"

"You are mistaken, Jane; they are only annoyed by your evident disdain, and naturally so; still I do not bear them harmless. There are faults on both sides! And I never knew quarrels, disputes, or coldness, yet, in which, on investigation, such did net appear to be the case."

But Jane would not promise to go to Eldwood, and the Priory party would not ask her again.

"Let her promise you, aunt Helen, that the invitation shall be accepted, and it shall be given," they said.

"Let them ask me, then they will have my an-

affections thus, than by becoming an inmate with either. I feel more at liberty to do as I please; and, believe me, the habits of an invalid, to say nothing of those of a foreigner, do not add to the comforts of another person's establishment. I shall, on my arrival in London, which will be next month, wait there until I hear that such lodgings have been procured for me."

Here, again, was further cause for rivalry and disagreement. Aunt Helen had not appointed either branch of the family to act as agents in the matter, but left it among them, thinking doubtless, good easy woman, that all would unite in endeavoring to find out the most comfortable locale for

readers of such tales—a catastrophe! However, I may add, in conclusion, that my picture has been drawn from life, and that my object in thus been drawn from life, and that my object it thus tracing it has been more for instruction than amusement. These little daily feelings of un-pleasantness, these chains of ill-natured feelings, are frequently far harder to be overcome than a downright quarrel, with a good, palpable origin. In the one case there are so many small offences o many trifling annoyances to be unremembered and forgiven, so many perpetually recurring temptations to vex the easily offended, that before we can so far overcome ourselves, there must of necessity be a severe self-scrutiny—a veiling of pride, combined with a real wish to be at peace and live in harmony with all—a yielding and forgiving spirit on our part, before this can be accomplished. That such a line of conduct is as much our interest as our duty, must be evident to all who will consider the subject in its true light, and particularly in all such cases where the offence is one so palpably unnatural, and where the faults are so plainly on both sides.

## MEETING IN ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK. COLLINS CENTRE, ERIE Co., N. Y.,

10th month, 1849. To the Editor of the National Era: The following proceedings ought to have been forwarded for the Era some weeks ago, but they are not yet out of date. Please, therefore, give them a place in thy columns.

For the prevalence of Truth, and extension of Freedom, thy friend, LORENZO MABBETT.

At a meeting of the friends of the slave, without respect to name or party, held at Collins Centre, New York, the 28th of 8th month, 1849, William Henry was chosen chairman, and Andrew Varney, Resolved, That a committee of three be appoint-

ed to report business for the consideration of this meeting.

Resolved, That Cornelius H. Smith, Lorenzo

Mabbett, and Elisha W. Henry, be said committee. The committee then retired, and soon reported a series of resolutions, which were accepted; and after being separately considered, with some discussion, were unanimously adopted, save only one

dissenting voice on one resolution. They are as follow: RESOLUTIONS. Whereas it having come to our knowledge that considerable search has recently been made on and about the Indian Reservation in this vicinity, for a slave, said to have been the body servant of a distinguished individual at the South; and whereas there are reasons to believe that some

persons have been employed, and others quite likely to be, who are entirely reckless of the great and fundamental doctrine of this Nation's Liberty and Independence, viz: that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; it is therefore hereby

1. Resolved, That any person who will suffer himself to be hired, or in any other way influ-

of this town or vicinity should be detected in aiding or giving countenance to the kidnapper and slave-catcher, such persons shall receive such a stigms, as nothing but repentance and amendment of life can remove.

3. Resolved, That we repudiate the idea that it

is necessary for the slave to go to Canada, in order to secure his freedom; but that every human being, whether from the North, from the South, from the East, or from the West, may and must be entitled, alike with our own citizens, to the be entitled, alike with our own citizens, to the immunities guarantied to all who compose the population of our noble State.

4. Resolved, That the jaws and paws of the British Lion are not necessarily any more effectual in the protection of the weak and defenceless, than the beak and claws of the American Eagle.

5. Resolved, That we are in favor of all honorable means for the preparation of Encoderage.

able means for the promotion of Freedom and the suppression and destruction of Slavery; and that we recognise and duly appreciate the efforts of the Free Labor Association of this town and vicinity, and bid them God speed in their enter-

6. Resolved. That we will use all efforts in our power to make our town as well known as the Home of Freedom and the retreat of the oppressed, as it is now distinguished for its butter and chesse. In short, may it ever be, in a proper sense, the Empire Town of the Empire State.
7. Resolved, That the House resolve itself a

vigilant committee, for the purpose of carrying out the spirit of the above resolutions. S. Moved, That a copy of these proceedings be presented to Governor Hamilton Fish, to the Editors of the Buffalo Republic, National Era, North Star, Impartial Citizen, and such other papers as will give them a gratuitous insertion in their columns.

9. Resolved, That a copy of said proceedings be presented to Zachary Taylor, President of the United States. WILLIAM HENRY, President. ANDREW VARNEY, Secretary.

### From the Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

The Committee who were instructed to prepare an address to the people of the District, beg leave to submit the following through their Chairman: To the People of Spartanburg District :

Fellow-Citizens: Being appointed a Committee of Vigilance and Safety for Spartanburg District, we deem it our duty to lay before you the cases which made it necessary to constitute auch a committee, and the course we shall pursue to carry out the objects for which we are appointed.

You will all remember, that a few years since a set of fanatics at the North, contemptible in numbers, with no political power, commenced a crusade against our rights and institutions, under the name of abolitionists. For a long time the South took no notice of it, and the Northern peo-ple treated them as disturbers of the public peace; but a material change has occurred in their pros-pects in a few wars. By assuming a variety of pects in a few years. By assuming a variety of shapes, adopting different names, and uniting with one political party after another, they have gathered strength and power to be heard in Congress—they are like the fabled ass in the lion's hide, covering a portion of the animal, yet leaving exposed some of the distinctive features by which it is well known. From a small rill they have increased to a mighty torrent, threatening to sweep before themall the barriers of the Constitution, take from us our rights and liberties, and degrade from us our rights and liberties, and degrade us to a social and political equality with our

slaves.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate all the movements of this fanatical horde. It is sufficient to state, that after attempting to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, refusing to deliver our state, that after attempting to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, refusing to deliver our fugitive slaves, murdering our citizens when endeavoring to recover their property, and endeavoring to cheat us out of our rights, in the Territory of New Mexico and California, they have now thrown in our midst their agents and spies, to instigate our slaves to revolt, and disseminate their incendiary writings for the purpose of arraying one portion of our people against another, knowing that as long as we are a united people their hellish schemes will be frustrated.

Under this state of things, this Committee has been organized; and it has always been the case among civilized nations, when any radical change of their institutions or form of government is attempted, to organize such Committees as this, (no matter by what name they are called,) whose powers rose superior to the law, and whose duty it was to protect peaceable citizens in their rights and property, and their persons from violence in any form and from any quarter.

In carrying out these views of what we conceive to be our duty, our object will be to prevent by all means in our power the spread of these abolition writings among our people. If harsh means be

swer," said Jane. So, for want of a little concession on each side—for Jane had resolved she would go to Eldwood, if the second invitation were so worded as to please her—the opportunity was lost, and Jane said to her aunt Helen, "You see they did not want me; they would not ask me again, for fear I should accept."

"Nay, Jane, for fear you should refuse," said her aunt. But Jane shook her head, and was incredulous.

By this time, Aunt Helen's visit had extended to double the term she had originally intended, and her medical attendant advised her to raturn to Lisbon, at least for the winter, as a second sojourn in England during the cold weather would

tween master and slave. Our intentions are to protect the citizens of this District and of the State from all interference with their rights and

In carrying out our views of the duties imposed on us, we may in some instances have to rise above the law; but where the law will apply the remedy, we will resort to legal proceedings, "and exercise that sound discretion" which is necessary under our peculiar circumstances.
In carrying out the views of the Committee, we

need the cooperation and support of the citizens generally, and hope that all persons will feel called upon to give all the information in their power to aid the Committee in their operations. W. C. BENNETT, Chairman.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF A PARLIAMENTARY CAREER.

John O'Connell, son of the "Liberator," has just published a book entitled "Recollections of A Parliamentary Career." It is an entertaining book, full of facts, (Irish facts,) and not without a spice of Irish fun and Irish philosophy. The following is the "O'Connelling's" report of a veritable "treating" bill, furnished at an Irish election, not a great number of vecas age to a light hand. not a great number of years ago, to an Irish bard net, since dead—a gentleman whose most respect able and excellent successor is now in the House living witness, if necessary, to the authenticity

f this valuable document: "My Bill. Bryan Garity kis mark.
To ating (enting) 16 freeholders above
stairs for Sir Marks, at three shillings and thruppence a head, is to me £2 12
To ating 16 more (!) below stairs, and two priests, after supper, is to me - 2 15
To six beds in one room, and four in
another, at two guineas every bed; and not more than four in any one bed at any time; cheap enough, the Lord knows! is to me - 22 15 To eighteen horses and five mewles, at thirteen pence every one of them :

and for a man which was lost (!) or the head of watching them all night, is to me -For breakfast on tay in the morning for every one of them, and as many more as they brought, as near as can guess, is to me -To raw whiskey and punch, without talking of pipes or tobacco, as well as

for porter; and as well as for breaking the potato pot and other glasses (!) and delf, for the first day and night. I am not very sure [conscientious fellow!] but for the three days and a half of the election, as little as I can call it, and to be very exact, (!) it is in all, or thereabouts, as near as I can guess, and not to be too particular, it

is to me, at the least - - 79 15 0
"Sir Marks," whoever he was, cannot have reisted payment of this last item at any rate, after o many careful reservations put around to make But we have not by any means got to the

"For shaving and cropping off the heads
(!!!) of 49 freeholders for Sir Marks, [not stated, by the way, whether for dinner or supper,] at thirteen pence dinner or supper, at thirteen pence every head of them, by my brother, who has a wote, [a vote,] is to me -£2 13

For a womit [w in place of v] and nurse for poor Tim Kiernan in the middle of the night, when he was not expected, [i. e. not expected to live,]
is to me ten hog [Anglice] - 0 10 10
"Signed in the place of Jemmy Carr's wife (!)

"BRYAN K GARITY,

### "Sum of the total, otherwise, 'tottle of the hull.' "]

2 12 00 (!)

Note .- I don't talk of the piper for keeping him sober so long 79 15 00 (!) as he was so, [another most pru-2 13 01 (!) dent reservation,] this is to me 10 10 £0 0 0!

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!! DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. THE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, (or falling ickness,) spasms, cramps, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that epi lepsy is incurable. This, however, is not the fact. Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distressing complaint, as the following testimony, received from physicians and others, will show:

physicians and others, will show:
Judge Rundall, 156 Henry street, New York, having used
the Vegetable Extract successfully in his family, highly recommends it to all rersons who are afflicted with fits.
Mr. Stephen E. Pratt, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Charles H.
Boughton, a member of his family, had been so severely afflicted with epileptic fits for many years, that he was obliged
to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hatt's Vegetable Extract, (says Mr. Pratt.) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio, to resume
his business. Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's church, Spotswood, New Jersey who has been afflicted with epileptic fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, and his health has been so much impraved, that he hopes by Divine blessing to have no more fits.

Epileptic Fits,

Epileptic Fits,

Of twenty-seem years and six manths, cwed by the use of
this truly wonderfyllmethicine.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of William
Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with epileptic fits
twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through
England, Scotland, Germany, and France, consulting the
most eminent physicians, and expending, for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned
with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Dr.
Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Mr. William Secore's letter to Dr. Hart.

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and
medical attendance. I was advived to take a tour to Europe
with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted
the most eminent physicians there in respect to his ease; they
examined him, and prescribed accordingly. I remained there
three months without perceiving any change for the better,
which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed
by the physi ians; and the most that I received was their
opinion what my ann's case was honeless. and

Positively Incurable.

I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany, and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as for from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years' standing; and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to Positively Incurable, Perfect Health,

His reason, which was so far gone as to undablim for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health, and usefulness. He is now twenty-eight years of age, and twenty-seven years and six months of this time has been afflieted with this most dreadful of diseases, but, thank God, is now enjoying good health.

Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing; and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt you will consider this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amounts as interest on the debt in advance.

Yours, very respectfully, WILLIAM SECORE.

gle garment to

a good bargain, by calling at

August 16.-3m

Two Remarkable Cures. Bangor, Maine, June 5, 1849.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of informing you that Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has been the means of effecting a complete cure of a married lady who has been efficied with fits four years. I have another case of a girl in the city, who has been afflicted with fits four years. Her age is sixten I have the pleasure of informing you that in both cases a complete cure has been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. In haste, I remain yours.

BAVID BUGBEE. BANGOR, MAINE, June 5, 1849. Messrs, Thomas & Miles. The Time is not Far Distant

nen thousands who are now trembling under the hand of s dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may we fatal, will find permanent relief, and be restored to new by using this celebrated medicine.

Over One Thousand Certificates Have been received in testimony of the beneficial produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extrac Co-Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York. ee: One package Four packages

ndies.

This valuable medicine can be obtained of the following

COMMISSION STORE. FIRE-PROOF CHESTS.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois. County court—first Monday in February, May, and Ocober.
Circuiteourt—second Monday in June and November.
C: Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days beyre the first day of each term.
Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

DE WOLF & FARWELL, TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. CALVIN DE WOLF. Jan. 4-1y. WILLIAM W. FARWELL

GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE-ING AND GROOVING LUMBER. Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine. Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

THE subsoriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, planing, tongueing and grooving machine now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and Joint clapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any markine herecofore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cyligider, now in common use. The construction and organisation of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further

The construction and organisation of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post-paid,) Boston. Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,

May 3.—1y

Border street. East Boston, Mass.

OF The above Planing Machine has been thoroughly tested, by planing over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and has planed 3,000 feet in seventeen minutes, and is adapted to stick any description of mouldings with great rapidity.

The subscribers, having purchased the territory annexed to their names, are now ready to offer for sale the machine and the right to use the same, in the territory purchased by them. hem.

A machine way be seen in operation soon at Buffalo, New York, and at the Planing Mill of Duncan Mangey, Louisville,

ed to, by addressing either of the subscribers, post paid, 0s-wego, New York.

STAATS & STEWART,
For the State of New York.
STEWART & TEMPLE,
For the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Missouri.
STEWART & ALLEN,
For the States of Wisconsin and Illinois.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1850,

DUBLISHED by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery
Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York,
at the following prices:

For one thousand copies
For one hundred copies
For one dozen copies
For a single copy
The Almanae has been compiled by the Corresponding

The Almana has been compiled by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and includes twenty-three pages of valuable original matter by William Goodell. The price by the thousand is put at a trifle above the actual cost, in the expectation of selling large editions, and of securing the active on operation of Auti-Slavery friends throughout the

expectation of selling large editions, and of securing the active so operation of Anti-Slavery friends throughout the country, who, it is hoped, will give to this important annual a wide and thorough circulation. The size is the same as the Almanac for 1939, viz. 48 pages.

Orders fer Almanacs by the hundred or thousand will be promptly executed, and should state, definitely, by what mode of conveyance they can be sent. The postage on every Almanac sent by mail will be two and a half cents, without reference to the quantity.

Orders should invariably be accompanied by the cash. Any sum under one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

THE widespread fame of these splendid periodicals renders

it needless to say much in their praise. As literary crgans, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar
stamp now published, while the political complexion of each
is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often
found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig,
and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North
British Review" is more of a religious character, having
been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his
death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is
of the very highest order. Any sum under one dollar may be sent in postage stamps.
WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
Sept. 20.—tf No. 61 John street, New York.

# OAK HALL, BOSTON,

ciated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful stell on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful is universally acknowledged by all to be . The Largest, Cheapest, and Most Popular Clothing Establishment in the United States.

PHIS spacious and fashionable Emporium, which is known ately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beau clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies o originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-si throughout the civilised world as the cheapest and best place to purchase Clothing, sprung from a small beginning of the Edinburgh edition. in 1842. Its present propriet

GEORGE W. SIMMONS. Was its originator and projector. He believed that the enormous prices which were then charged for Clothing might e essentially reduced, and that the public would sustain him in making such reduction. His calculations have been more than realized. He commenced his business by making but a small profit upon the cost of the manufacture, and, by dhering strictly to the

Low Price System, Has caused crowds of customers to flock to his Clothing House. So great was the business of the establishment, that

he was obliged to Rebuild in 1847.

Notwithstanding the large addition which was then erected, the room proved insufficient to accommodate the immense throngs which daily visited this Clothing Mart, and in 1849

Magnificent Rotunda To the long row of stores, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38, Ann Street, Extending from the street 180 feet, and covering an area of

10,000 feet, making altogether the most extensive Clothing Establishment in the country. The sales amount ann

Half a Million Dollars. There are engaged in the establishment-25 fashionable cutters and trimmers: 2 book-keepers; l cashier and assistant

1 paymaster; runners; 2 expresses; 3000 operatives.

This establishment has arrived at its present position by furnishing Clothing at the Lowest Rates,

Which the proprietor was enabled to do by purchasing and manufacturing immense quantities of the

Most Fashionable Style of Goods,

And in this manner he gained the confidence of the commi furnished, we annex the following list of

Thin pants, a superior collection of every grade, quality, and quantity, from vests, a large assortment
Thin coats of every style
Thin jackets, 1,000 to 1,500 always on hand
Riding and shooting pants, made from linen
drilling, &c. Cure of Innumerator Discusces.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, and in Rhennantism, Scroylad, and Piles, Costiveness, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from royal purple, drake-neck, black, blue, &c.)

Clothing a Regiment. Gentlemen, when you come to Boston, be sure and sec

SIMMONS' OAK HALL,

Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38, Ann Street,

BOSTON.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

G. R. GRAHAM, J. E. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipmens to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary snecess with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone's corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work an examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to errich our

Great inducements to Postmasters and Cluos, inequali-led by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and messorint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor of library pictures. They are engraved from undenbted ori-ginals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscription for Graham's Magazine. Or, at send any three of Mine Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated Suglish settles.

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the atomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot fiashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and starces of

Female Compinints. Hunting coats, some new styles of diamond velvets
Pilot cloth coats
Beaver c'oth coats
Broadclo'h and pilot coats, with silk velvet facings and collars, lined, wadded, and tufted with silk—a splendid article, got up in the very best style
Broadcloth surtouts Female Compliants.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus c 1 whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, ir regularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in euring all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility, In the very best style 10 00 to 20 00
Broadeloth surtouts 10 00 to 15 00
Broadeloth surtouts 360 to 8 00
Ladies riding habits 400 to 10 00
Summer oosts—look as well as cloth—silk
faced 500 to 700
Professional summer suits—wear and look as well as cloth 10 00 to 15 00
An entire suit of thin clothes 200 to 500
Rich scarfs, cravats, and stocks 25 to 100
Blegant suspenders and socks 25 to 75
Walking sticks, valises, carpet bags, smoking cape, umbrellas, &c. &c.
Linen shirts, bosoms, collars, gloves, &c.
&c., &c sustomers' OWN PRICES.
All orders from any part of the world executed at the shortest notice and in the best style, from furnishing a single garment to

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.
Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De-terioration and Never Spoils,

while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bettles containing it into fragments; the sour, soid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poissones to the system? What! put acid into a system aircady disassed with acid! What causes dyspeps is but soid! Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—fistulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhors, dysentery, colic, and corraption of the blood! What is serious dysentery, colic, and corraption of the blood! What is serious his that a soid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, seald head, salt rheum, crysipelas, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, intermal and external? It is nothing under heave in but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rhoumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflet human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.
Townsend:
and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsuparilla, is an Imitation
of his inferior preparation!!
Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which
would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Tunnend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Pr. such a mountain load of compaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Fermenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilia are heaven wides part, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chamiet a pharmaceuties.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knews no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a ganuine socientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health!

It is to arrest frands upon the unfortunate, to pour balm sinto wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentral within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Heal!

Der For sale in Washington City by

J. F. Calian

J. E. Calian

J. B. Butt

M. Delany

April 19—18t